

The Magazine of Illinois

JUNE-JULY 1977



OUTDOOR

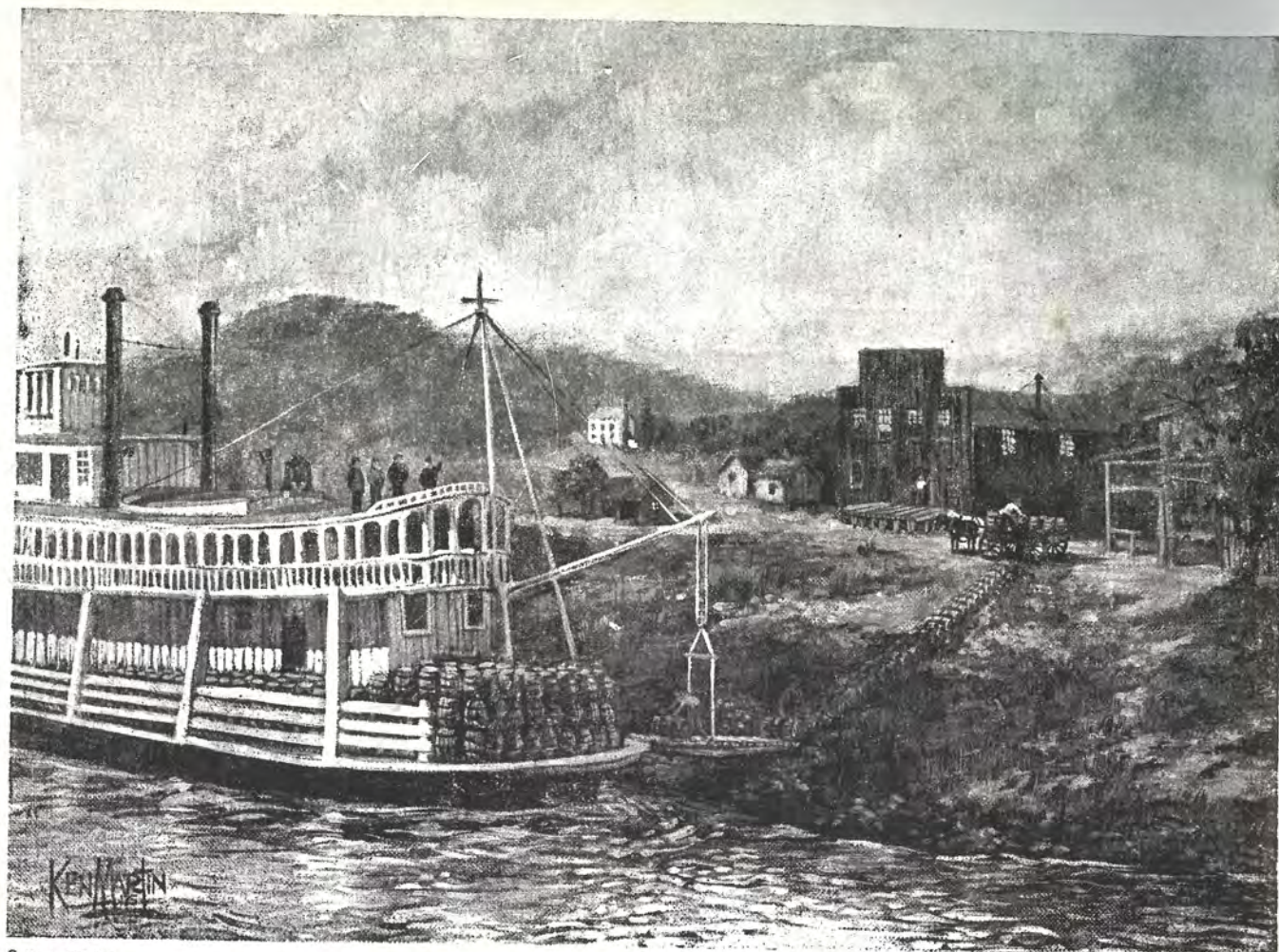
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OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 6 — JUNE, JULY, 1977

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COVER PICTURE

Centralian Ethel McMahon's painting of the Three Bridges apple butter making tradition in Clinton County recalls a lively life on the farm.

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WHAT and WHERE

CAN YOU IDENTIFY this photograph of an unusual day in the life of an Illinois community? A hint: the cars were massed on a public square, and the occupants came to discuss what they felt was a grave situation.



Last Month's Picture

Crunelle's statue of the young Lincoln, at Dixon, was identified by a number of folks, but only two got here first. (See Letters).



A Second Look

A Compendium of Illinois Happenings,
Events and Comment, Past and Present

Forest Volunteers

FIGHTING THE battle of sinking budgets and unfunded priorities is often the daily work of unsung heroes within the professional cadre of federal agencies. Living thus on one's wits tends to keep the professional continually on the alert for new methods of "getting it done."

A case in point is the announcement that this summer at some of the areas on the Shawnee National Forest a volunteer program will be used to provide hosts and overseers in campgrounds.

Volunteer Agreements are being entered into with couples (usually of retirement age) who will spend anywhere from a week to all summer in a section of the campground. A small sign will be set up in front of their trailer or tent to identify them as Campground Hosts. The hosts will provide both written and verbal information to users, make use counts, identify people who are not complying with fee system requirements, report to the compliance checkers and keep the areas and sanitary facilities in their section of the campground clean.

The volunteer program was authorized under Public Law 92-300. Interest in the program has increased to the point where often there are more volunteers than can be used effectively.

Persons interested in the Shawnee Forest program may contact Ranger John Ward at Elizabethtown (618/287-2201) or Jerry Clutts at Vienna (618/658-2111).

Nature Conservancy Tours

THE ANNUAL meeting of The Nature Conservancy's Illinois Chapter will be held on June 18 at Judson College, 35 minutes from downtown Chicago in Elgin.

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The meeting is open to all members and guests. Anyone who wishes to join may attend. Memberships for students are \$5. Subscribing members are \$10, Family, \$15 and others range up to Corporate at \$1,000.

Among program items are an annual report by Neil E. Gaston, executive director of the Illinois chapter; a multi-media view of "The 1982 Plan," the goals and directions of The Nature Conservancy for the next five years by L. Gregory Low, national executive vice-president; a slide talk on the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory by Jack White, director of the inventory effort.

A buffet-style luncheon (cost, \$4 per person) will be served on the banks of the Fox River.

Following the formal meeting, which will adjourn about 2:30 p.m., optional trips will be available: a guided tour of the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation; nature hike of Jones Wood; guided tour of Elgin Botanical Gardens at Trout Park; canoe trip down the Fox River from South Elgin to the St. Charles dam (\$10 charge will include canoe, oars, life jackets and return transportation). Reservations must be made prior to June 13 for the meeting and tours. Checks should be sent to: The Nature Conservancy, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1919, Chicago 60611, or for more information dial 217/787-1791.

Covered Bridge Report

THIS MONTH'S story of the Illinois covered bridges (Page 8) by Keith Sculle takes us back to 1964 when Lowell Dearing covered what were then ten covered bridges extant in Illinois. In fact, one of the bridges Lowell counted was a relatively new one (1958) at Sunshine Park, where *Sunshine* and *Good Reading* magazines are published, in

Litchfield — which Keith did not consider in his roundup. With that preface, we can say then that we have lost one old covered bridge in the ensuing 13 years — the one at Hamilton burned by vandals.

The Hamilton Bridge had been Illinois' largest. Built as a wagon and railroad bridge in the 1880's, it connected Hamilton, Illinois and Keokuk, Iowa across the Mississippi River. It was wrecked by the excursion boat "War Eagle" and one span was removed to the site just west of Hamilton, where it was burned several years ago.

Probably Illinois' newest covered bridge is one built at Lake of the Woods, near Mahomet, in 1965. The two-lane structure (the only one in the state) spans the Sangamon River in Lake of the Woods Forest Preserve.

Tour of Galena Restorations

FIVE 100-YEAR-OLD houses will be opened to the public June 11 and 12 when the Galena Historical Society presents its 10th annual June Open House. Each homeowner has adapted a 19th century house to fit a 20th century lifestyle while preserving the architectural integrity of the original building.

The houses include:

A traditional Galena brick hilltop house, "Mont Fort," dates from the 1840s and offers a fine display of Mercury glass, antique pewter and intriguing whaling prints. Old toy chests and items from the owners' toy collection can also be seen along with a rare Schoenhut doll and piano found in Galena.

"Stillman Manor," a rambling Victorian mansion of the 1850s has ornate furnishings collected both in Galena and Europe by the cosmopolitan owners.

"Craig Cottage" in Galena's Old Town neighborhood is located on the site of an original house built in 1827, now become a cozy retirement home filled with family treasures.

"The Manor," built in the 1850s by pioneer-entrepreneur Hezekiah Gear.

"Telford House," a restored Greek Revival cottage contains early Galena furnishings.

Other attractions during June Open House weekend include a Saturday night lamplight tour of Grant's Home, and a Farmer's Market in Market Square. Tickets for the tour may be purchased the days of the tour.

A Good Primer on Geology

THE GEOLOGICAL story of the southern Illinois landscape and rock formations is introduced in *Exploring the Land and Rocks of Southern Illinois: A Geological Guide*, (243 pages, \$11.85 cloth, \$5.95 paper), prepared for the enjoyment of nature lovers, teachers, and students, scheduled to be published June 20 by Southern Illinois University Press.

The authors, Stanley E. Harris, Jr., a professor of geology, C. William Horrell, a professor of photography, the photographer for *Land Between the Rivers*, and Daniel Irwin, a cartographer and associate professor of geography — all at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale — have

combined to produce a nontechnical, highly readable guide to the geological features of the area. The book — in a large 7½x10 format — is illustrated with 191 photographs, drawings, and maps.

The area delimited is roughly the southern third of Illinois — an area equivalent in size to Belgium or the states of Maryland or Massachusetts. The great ice sheets that smoothed the upper Midwest stopped short of southern Illinois, and left a broken, heavily-forested terrain that contrasts dramatically with the flat farmlands of northern Illinois.

An authoritative, complete, and well-illustrated guide, the book discusses briefly the relationship between geology and landscape, presents the natural divisions of the area with its bedrock geology, summarizes the natural processes of climate, and explores the various geological phenomena, illustrating changes made by time and man.

Topographical maps — the authors give a short explanation of their uses — identify typical formations and associated landforms, and location maps mark places of interest such as Giant City, Ferne Clyffe, and Garden of the Gods. The book's suggested readings, appendixes, and references to the sources of maps and aerial photographs and to federal and state agencies that offer publications and other forms of assistance to anyone who would like to investigate the area's various geological aspects further are designed to enrich the reader's, hiker's, tourists' enjoyment of the rolling hills, deep ravines, and long blue vistas of the southern Illinois country.

Well Done Carbondale History

READERS WHO are on the lookout for family antecedents who drifted through or lived in Carbondale and Jackson County will find a great deal of interest in John W. D. Wright's *History of Early Carbondale, 1852-1905*, an account of Carbondale's founding and subsequent events through 1905.

Included in the book are 330 biographical sketches, well illustrated with early photos, and 53 pages of appendix material, census and city directory data, Civil War lists, and similar information.

The book, a product of SIU Press for the Jackson County Historical Society, is available from the Society at Box 7, Murphysboro, IL 62966.

Congress. What a Mess.

WE ARE on the verge of completing a full circle of sorts in the field of national affairs, it seems.

The effort to repeal the Hatch Act, based on the bugaboo that federal workers are "losing" their rights by the prohibition against partisan political activity by persons in federal civil service positions, is getting a loud round of boo's in Illinois newspapers.

We agree with them.

The effort by Congressman William Clay (D-Missouri) has the full backing of the AFL-CIO and that of President Carter, but if ever a sorry bill was proposed, this one is it. H.R. 10 would have us go back to the dark ages, and as anyone who has looked at the federal payroll lately

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can attest, we probably should go back there only if it means we can lower the monstrous tab to any degree.

But that isn't the aim. The aim is to free an army of patronage workers to dig in up to their hips in politics while retaining civil service protection.

We're against it. Let's keep the Hatch Act and at least keep a semblance of political decency in the city ruled by Congress.

Congress. What a Mess II.

AND WHILE we're reminded of sorry things, isn't it really time for Congress to clean its nest? Fouled with the odor of the Korean payoff scandal, tainted by years of behind-the-scenes boodle and congressional privilege, to say nothing of ungodly salaries and expense accounts, it would seem that we should be seeing a mad rush to expose and weed out the scoundrels.

Perhaps each of us should seek the reason from our congressman.

For starters, perhaps our own congressman, Paul Simon, might let us know what he is doing to keep the clean-up on the front burner. We would surely enjoy hearing about it, Paul.

Sparkling Primitive

THIS MONTH'S cover is in the best tradition of Grandma Moses, but it was done by Cen. a artist Ethel McMahon. The scene is near Three Bridges in Clinton County and depicts apple-butter making, which is a time of year which often speeds past us before we know it's getting ready to be here.

Albion Letters

WITHOUT FAIL, just about the time the research has been done and the history has been written, out of some long-dark closet comes another set of notes to tilt the profile.

Albion historians were pleasantly surprised recently when Mr. and Mrs. Edson E. Robinson of Watertown, N.Y. visited the original English Settlement in southeastern Edwards County and while they were in town left copies of letters from Eliza Flower, second wife of Albion founder George Flower, which had been written between 1833 and 1837 to relatives in New York.

The twelve letters, copies of which were given to the Edwards County Historical Society, will make a valuable addition to the society's archives, according to George Bassett, curator.

"I didn't even know Eliza Flower did any writing," Bassett said. "Now it turns out she was quite a prolific writer and wrote about many things George Flower never mentioned in his writing on Albion."

The letters are addressed to John Rutt Andrews, her nephew, in New York. She apparently had a falling out with her English relatives over her trip to America and subsequent marriage to Flower, but the early correspon-

dences show a fondness for her American family as she invites some of her nephews to the Wanborough settlement which had been founded by another suitor, Morris Birkbeck, near Albion.

According to the *Albion Journal-Register* account of the recent visit by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, the earlier relatives who ventured to Albion must not have worked out as the later letters make references to the poor work habits of the "Old Country Youths."

The letters that do attempt to invite her nephew Charles Andrews to Albion make frequent references to lifestyles of the early Edwards County settlers.

Robinson said he and his wife brought the letters to Albion so they could see the area and because they felt the people might be interested in the historical documents.

Bassett and Mrs. Allen Goodson, president of the historical society, escorted the Robinsons to historical spots in the area, including the site of Park House, the estate of Richard Flower, father of George, southeast of Albion.

A Nice Creek

ILLINOIS CANOEISTS who enjoy the marvelous Current River in Missouri's Ozarks but dislike the long trip getting there can almost match the scenery in places on Indiana's Sugar Creek, between Shades State Park and Turkey Run State Park, southwest of Crawfordsville.

We recommend it, although on some summer weekends it looks as though the entire midwest canoeing zoo descends upon the river. A good canoe outfitter, who does it all from canoes to providing put-in and take-out travel, is Turkey Run Canoe Rental, a half mile north of junction 41 and 47 on U.S. 41, near Waveland, Ind. Reservations can be made by dialing 317/597-2456 or 317/569-6705.

For central Illinoisans, it is a particularly close distance. The river is very near Rockville, Ind., in the heart of Indiana's covered bridge territory.

Vandalia's Grand Levee

A "LEVEE," according to some purists, differs from other receptions in that it always was held early in the morning. But Vandalia's tenth annual Grand Levee (pronounced Le-vay) will run on a more convenient schedule, 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Friday, June 17, 1 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Saturday, June 18 and 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday, June 19.

The special celebration sponsored by the Friends of the Old Capitol in cooperation with the Department of Conservation attempts to recreate the formal receptions held at the Vandalia Statehouse for visiting dignitaries in the 1830s when Vandalia for a brief time succeeded Kaskaskia as the state capital.

Festivities begin at 5 o'clock Friday with an old fashioned corn bread and beans and the fixins dinner on the Statehouse lawn, followed by period music and entertainment.

Saturday's schedule includes early American crafts and games and ends with guided candlelight tours of the Statehouse, and Sunday's schedule includes music, entertainment, spelling bees and a flag-lowering ceremony.

Illinois Covered Bridges

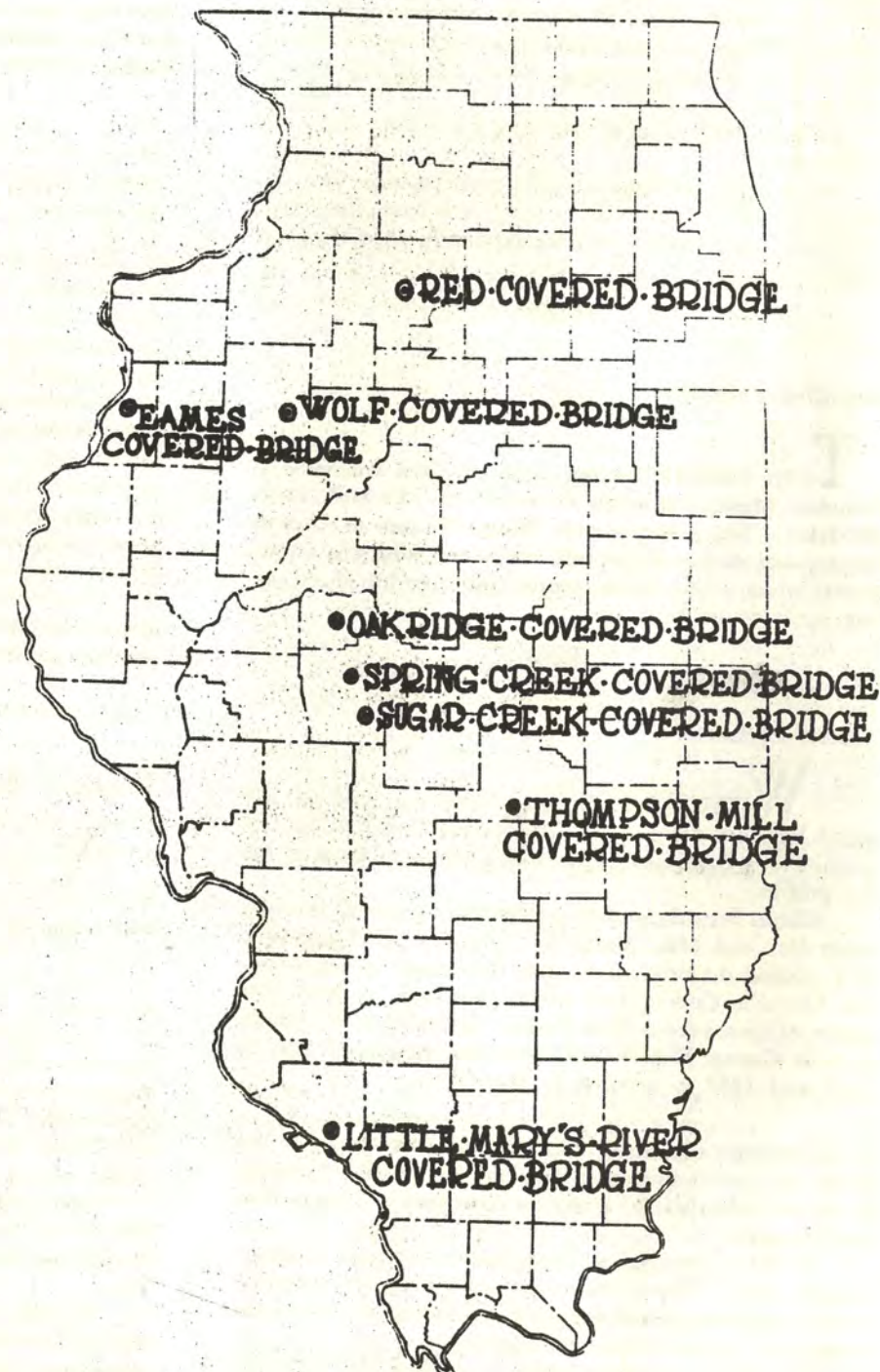
By Keith A. Sculle

Covered bridges have attracted more attention than any other type of utilitarian structure. Their attraction is their beauty. I share that feeling. But, covered bridges were utilitarian structures. They were built for traffic. Students also have shown that covered bridges were the products of certain social and technological conditions. The history of these conditions is fascinating, perhaps as attractive as the covered bridges' beauty.

It is the purpose of this article to describe the basic social and technological background of Illinois' eight remaining covered bridges. Hopefully, this description will add to their deserved appeal.

BRIDGES WITH wooden roofs and siding built in nineteenth century America are as unique for the structure which they enclose as they are for their charm. Most people refer to such bridges as covered bridges. However, they also can be referred to as wooden trussed bridges. It was the trusses, in some cases combined with arches, which enabled most Nineteenth Century American covered bridges to carry their own weight, known as the dead load, and the weight of the traffic they were built to serve, known as the live load.

The earliest kind of wooden bridge



probably was a log laid across the rim of the ravine or on the banks of a stream. This kind of bridge is known as a stringer or simple beam bridge, and, by English observers in early America, as an Indian bridge. The length or span of this type of bridge is very limited without support.

Various kinds of support have been devised including the pier, the arch, and the truss. A pier extends between the floor of the expanse to be crossed and the bridge's roadway or deck and directs the load placed on it downward to the floor of the expanse. The disadvantage of the pier is that it can be washed out by floods. The arch and the truss have the advantage of being able to provide support from above as well as below the bridge deck. An arch directs the load placed on it to the abutments or the verticle supports set against the ground on either side of the expanse to be crossed.

A truss is a framed structure composed of a series of triangles which contain the load placed on it within the members of the frame.

The development of wooden bridges using these three kinds of support was slow. Ancient civilizations conceived and employed all three types; however, their use with wooden bridges was not extensive. The Romans, who were the first to build many wooden bridges and who ranked among the finest of the ancient bridge builders, usually regarded

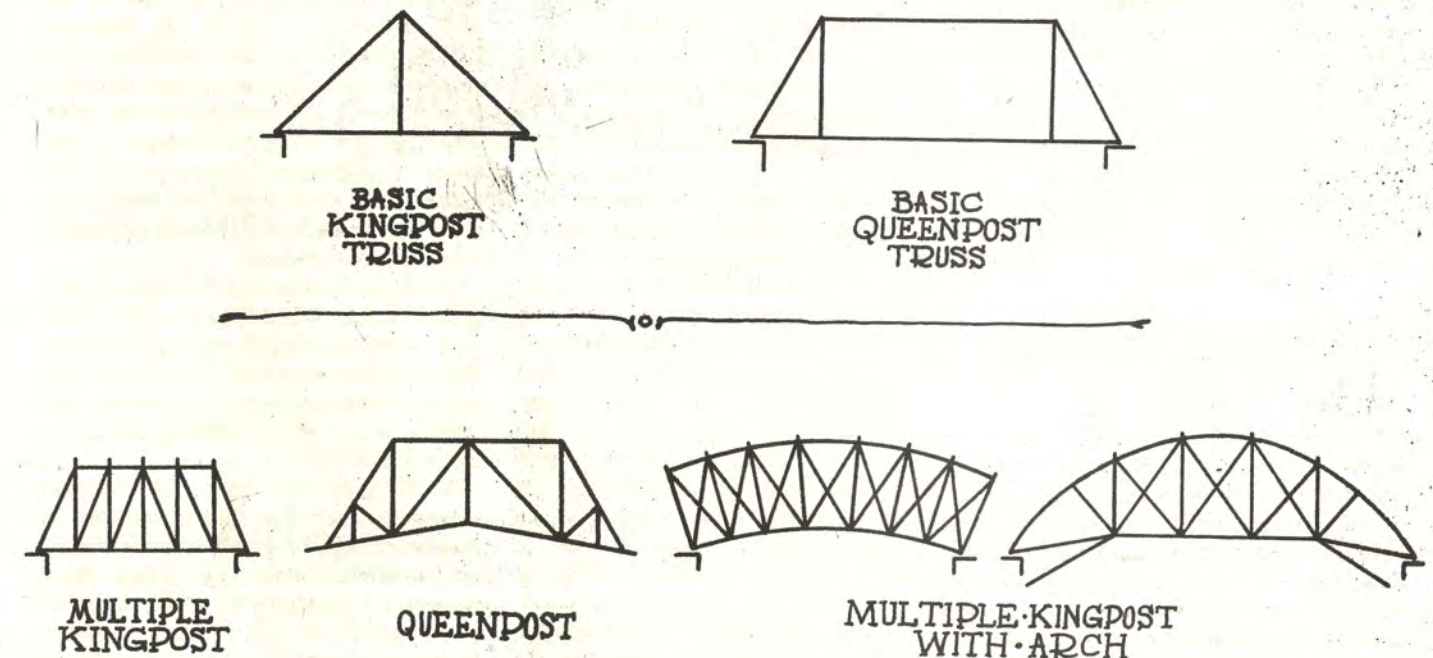
their wooden bridges as temporary and replaced them with stone bridges. During the period known popularly as the "Dark Ages" (500 A.D.-1000), bridge building virtually stopped. The construction of the covered type of wooden bridge probably began in Germany and Switzerland during the Middle Ages after 1000 A.D. The oldest remaining covered bridge whose history can be documented was built in 1333 at Lucerne, Switzerland. Among the oldest remaining examples in Switzerland, those with the longest spans employ an arch but no truss.

The Renaissance witnessed the first publication of illustrations of the modern framed truss. These illustrations appeared in Andrea Palladio's (1518-1580) *Treatise on Architecture* (1570), volume three, which included designs for four different wooden bridges employing three truss types. Palladio acknowledges that his illustrations were based on actual bridges seen in Germany. All of Palladio's plans employed the simplest kind of truss, the kingpost truss. One design employed the queenpost truss. It is a variation on the kingpost variety and permits building a longer span. Palladio's other designs were variations of a multiple kingpost with arches.

Palladio's publication generally is celebrated as a milestone in the development of the wooden trussed bridge. His work was definitely an im-

portant intellectual milestone. He derived generalizations from observed examples, reduced them to designs, and made them more widely accessible by publication. However, there is no evidence that other bridge builders were influenced by his illustrations. It was the vernacular tradition which continued to dominate bridge building for another 300 years. A bridge builder of the vernacular tradition relied on trial and error in successive experiences to accumulate an intuitive understanding of what was required to build each bridge and neither had a body of knowledge derived from the experiences of past bridge builders on which to base his own work nor did he attempt to derive from his own experiences a written body of principles which could be conveyed to succeeding generations.

Palladio's designs were for wooden trussed bridges, but it was the stone bridge without any truss that the European bridge builders continued to prefer until the early nineteenth century. An English translation of Palladio's book appeared in 1742 and did influence residential architecture in England and colonial America. However, when the first bridge trusses appeared in the late eighteenth century in America, they bore no resemblance to Palladio's designs. Late colonial trusses were formed of diagonal planking nailed to the sides of heavy timbers set on top of each other.

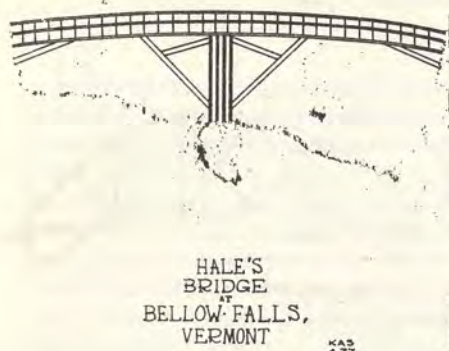


PALLADIO'S
BRIDGE TRUSS DESIGNS

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The maturation of wooden bridge design and the perfection of the wooden truss on which it depended occurred in nineteenth century America. The new nation had to have bridges in order to expand. Europe's fine tradition of stone bridge design offered a rich resource which the United States might have tapped. Relative to American needs, however, the construction of stone bridges took too long and the services of skilled stone masons were too expensive. The Europeans had relied on stone to build their bridges because timber of sufficient size and shape was scarce. In contrast, America's virgin forests offered a vast store of timber well-suited to building bridges and her ship-building industry had created a large supply of labor skilled in heavy timber framing. The bridge building of the new nation in the late eighteenth century began by deriving their inspiration from European examples, gradually developed their own creative capacities, and by the mid-nineteenth century led the world in trussed bridge design.

American bridge builders began by exploring the limits of the assisted stringer design. Enoch Hale (1735-) was the first to build a stringer bridge with braces assisting spans longer than those possible without braces. In 1785, he bridged the Connecticut River, at Bellows Falls, Vermont, with two spans totaling 365 feet. The stringers were supported at the center by a natural rock pier on either side of which were placed two sets of braces running diagonally to the stringers. Another set of braces was placed against the abutment at both ends of the bridge and was joined diagonally to the stringers. This design was regarded as foolish until its successful completion and service earned it praise as a bold innovation.



The next step was the creation of bridges with trusses assisted by arches. Timothy Palmer (1751-1821) was the first to build long bridges with trusses and arched decks. Palmer employed

this design in the "Permanent Bridge" constructed between 1804 and 1806 at Philadelphia over the Schuylkill River. The design comprised two spans of 150 feet and one of 195 feet set on two stone piers. In 1806 and 1807, Palmer constructed another assisted truss bridge over the Delaware River at Easton, Pennsylvania. This design had trusses supporting a level deck assisted from beneath by an arch running between the abutments and it was covered. This bridge served for ninety-eight years until 1895. It is not certain whether Palmer was the first American to build covered bridges, but he was certainly an early and ardent advocate of covering. He estimated that covering would increase the life of a bridge from ten to forty years.

Louis Weinwag (1770-1843), another significant early American bridge builder, designed a 340-foot arched span with trusses and unsupported by piers. It was known as the "Colossus," was built in 1812, and crossed the Schuylkill River at Fairmount, Pennsylvania.

A major turning point in the design of all types of bridges, including the wooden trussed variety, occurred in the 1830's because the railroad, a new form of transportation, appeared. Contrasted with the pedestrian and wagon traffic for which all previously mentioned bridges had been designed, railroad traffic was heavy, fast, and could not negotiate steep grades or sharp turns. These radically different characteristics of railroad transportation resulted in such rapid increases in the height, span, strength and number of bridges in the years between the 1830's and 1880's that one authority has exclaimed that bridge engineering advanced more in those fifty years than it had in the preceding 1,800.

During this half-century of accelerated creativity in the design of all types of bridges, the wooden trussed bridge design occurred in the period 1817-1840. The Burr, Town, Long, and Howe trusses were patented between those years. These were the best designs for wood. Each represented an important contribution to the advance of bridge design and one — and in some cases a combination of two of them — were used in almost every covered bridge built in the United States.

There was a flourish of creative activity in wooden truss design for thirty years after the creation of these four germinal types. Seven different types of wooden trusses for bridges were created between the early 1840's and the late 1850's. When the last variation was

built in 1870, it was the eighteenth basic variety of wooden bridge truss that had been created.

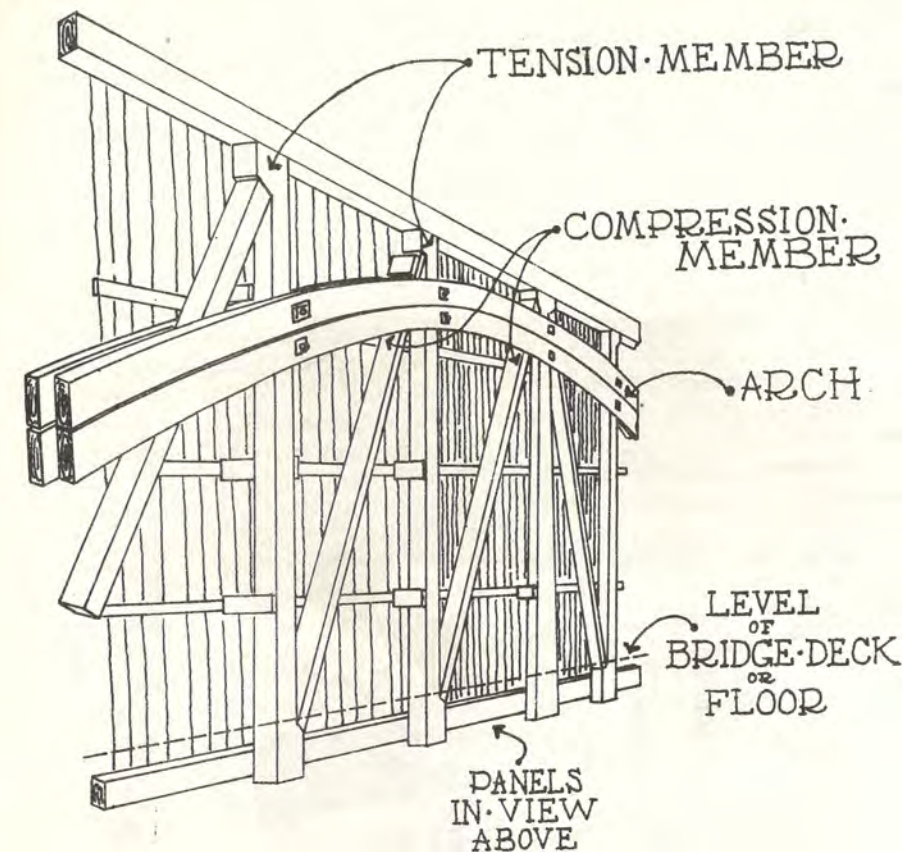
Only six of these eighteen varieties were significant: the Burr, Town, Long, Howe, Pratt, and Warren trusses. The other twelve were not widely used and were basically similar to one of the foregoing. The Pratt and Warren varieties achieved their ultimate expression in metal, not wood. Examples of only the Burr and Howe wooden trusses remain in Illinois. Because this article is intended to deal with Illinois' remaining wooden trussed bridges the Burr and Howe varieties will be discussed at greater length than the other truss types.

Theodore Burr (1771-1822) invented the truss which bears his name. Burr was born in Torrington, Connecticut, and began work as a millwright, his father's trade. The young Burr moved to Oxford, New York, where he was among the first settlers and built a grist and sawmill. His career as a bridge builder opened in 1800 when he built a stringer bridge. Just four years later, in 1804, Burr constructed the Waterford Bridge, whose elements represented Burr's most important contribution to the advance of wooden trussed bridge design.

The Waterford Bridge was built over the Hudson River between Waterford and Lansingburgh, New York. Its four spans, varying in length from 154 to 180 feet, were supported only by an arch assisting a series of kingpost trusses. This may have been the first bridge employing an arch and having a level deck. It was covered several years after completion and, although it was never strengthened substantially, for 105 years it served heavier loads than those for which it was created. It finally succumbed to fire.

In the twelve years following the creation of the Waterford Bridge, Burr built several bridges with fundamentally different designs but it was the arch-assisted kingpost truss design utilized in the Waterford Bridge which he patented in 1817.

In his patented design, the vertical members bear the tensile stresses or tension created by the loads, the diagonal members bear the compressive stresses or compression, and the arch adds rigidity to the trusses. Tensile stresses are those which tend to pull the truss members apart and compressive stresses are those which tend to squeeze the truss members together. A partial view of the Burr truss as exemplified in Illinois' Little Mary's River Covered Bridge is shown in this article.

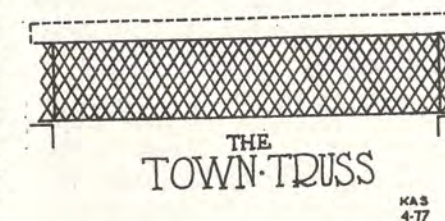


THE
BURR-TRUSS
AS SHOWN IN
THREE PANELS OF THE
LITTLE MARY'S RIVER COVERED BRIDGE

Burr employed teams of workmen to erect the bridges he designed and some of the carpenter-foremen who supervised the workers later established themselves as independent bridge contractors. They spread the use of the Burr truss for covered bridges throughout the United States. Burr's truss became the one used to build the majority of the nation's covered bridges. The applications of his truss were diverse and its variations considerable. It was adapted successfully for railroad service although it had been created for lighter highway traffic. It remained popular for highway bridges.

Deviations from the original design were introduced. The arch frequently was omitted from spans of less than fifty feet and the truss was combined with the Long truss in many highway bridges built in the East.

Ithiel Town (1784-1844) was the next to invent an important truss. Town patented a truss in 1820 which was a series of diagonally arranged members resembling a lattice network.



The Town truss represented a theoretical advance because it was the first truss free from dependence on the arch. It was also an important practical contribution for it could be built more easily than the Palmer and Burr trusses with which it competed. Contrasted with them, the Town truss required

little manpower, little carpentry skill, simple and common sizes of lumber, little framing, and few metal parts such as bolts and rods.

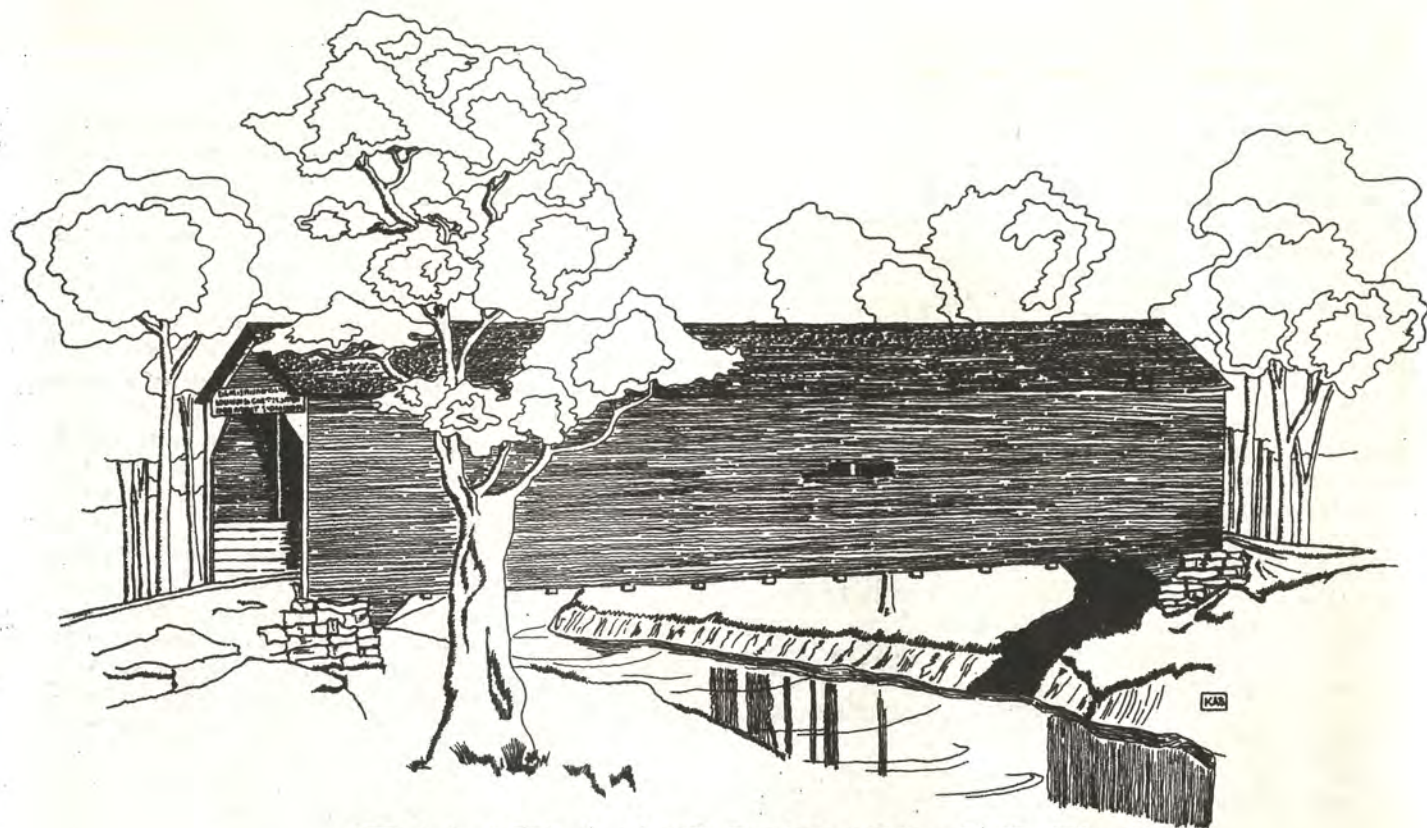
A Town truss could be laid out near the bridge site, be assembled, and then be hoisted into place. It was well-suited for multi-span bridges because it incorporated no arch and therefore did not have to be fit individually to piers and abutments. Its tremendous popularity was reflected in the reference to it during its own time as the truss which could be "built by the mile and cut by the foot." Early New England's impatient demand for reliable bridges easily built made the Town truss the most commonly used truss in early New England.

Town's efforts were not in building bridges but in promoting his patent. He sold the use of his patent rights to contractors for about \$1.00 per foot. Although it had been designed for highway traffic, they adapted it for railroad service by doubling the quantities of planking and pins. The ever-increasing weight of trains, however, usually forced replacement of a Town trussed bridge shortly after its construction.

The next design invented was that of Stephen H. Long (1784-1864) who patented an assisted truss in 1830. It combined a lattice design with abutment bracing and a kingpost truss bracing the center of the upper chord. A chord is the parallel member of the truss frame. The basic parts of a covered bridge are presented in this article in a diagram of the Sugar Creek Covered Bridge.



Long's truss was not much of a practical contribution. It was little used in its pure form but was often employed in the East as a hybrid in combination with the Burr variety. Theoretically, it was very important for two reasons. First, it was the last of the major trusses designed for wooden bridges. Second, it was the first truss in which the emerging science of mathematical stress analysis played a part. Scientific stress analysis generally is said to have begun in 1847 with the publication of Squire Whipple's, *A Work on Bridge Building*. That was nearly twenty years after Long patented his truss, but less widely read pre-



EAMES COVERED BRIDGE

decessors of Whipple had included analyses of Long's truss in their theoretical works. Long's truss could be analyzed scientifically whereas the previously designed trusses could not.

Most of the designs before Long's employed an arch which was fixed, not hinged, on the abutment and, therefore, offered no chance to distinguish between the support of the arch and the truss. The Town truss lacked an arch but could not be analyzed because it was a lattice network and, therefore, contained more than one diagonal member in a panel. The stresses on a truss with more than one diagonal member in a panel cannot be analyzed. A panel is the area between two adjacent vertical members and the upper and lower chords. The term is illustrated in the diagram of the Sugar Creek Covered Bridge appearing in this article.

Of all the bridge trusses created for wood, the one which came closest to perfection was that invented by William Howe (1803-1852). His truss cannot be classified among the purely wooden varieties, however, because some of its major members were metal. The Howe truss is an intermediate type between wooden and iron bridges.

William Howe was born two miles south of Spencer, Massachusetts, the son of a farmer who operated a grist mill and a lumber mill and member of a family noted for creativity in things mechanical. Other members of the family developed the springlock and certain improvements in the sewing machine. The first bridge William designed was built in 1838 just west of Warren, Massachusetts, for the Western Railroad. This design yielded the truss he patented just two years later in 1840. The truss consisted of diagonal wooden compression members and vertical iron tension rods. A partial view of the Howe truss as exemplified in Illinois' Red Covered Bridge is shown in this article.

Until the use of Howe's truss in the bridge outside Warren, Massachusetts, the Western Railroad had relied on Long's all wooden truss. Howe altered Long's design by replacing the vertical wooden tension members with vertical iron tension rods and omitting the kingpost atop the upper chord. Howe retained the diagonal wooden compression members used in Long's patent. The similarity in the designs provoked a controversy over whether Howe had infringed Long's patent or designed a

completely different truss. Litigation resulted in Howe's favor.

Howe's truss was essentially a Long truss without kingpost, but in theory and practice Howe's truss represented a marvelous departure. It improved on Long's design by reducing the number of joints, thus the number of places of maximum wear, and was better able to withstand the ever-increasing loads of trains. Howe's truss was also the first truss on which scientific stress analysis was applied extensively.

The Howe truss became the most commonly used bridge truss throughout the United States in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Its wide use began with the firm of Stone and Boomer of Springfield, Massachusetts, which specialized in railroad construction. The company's founder was Amasa Stone (1818-1883), Howe's brother-in-law, who purchased the patent rights in 1841, only one year after they were registered. Several simplifying improvements appeared in the bridges built by the company. It is uncertain whether Stone and Boomer created these improvements or borrowed the innovations of others.

Dozens of companies eventually used the truss throughout the country. Iron tension rods and bearing blocks were

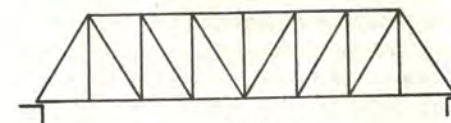
used in the covered bridges of the East but those in the West usually incorporated wooden rather than metal bearing blocks because wood was more plentiful and cheaper in the West.

The final chapter on the Howe truss is properly outside the scope of this article because the last bridges built with this truss were constructed of metal, not wood. The change in building material was necessitated by the continually increasing weight of railroad traffic. The Howe truss was adapted for these heavier loads by increasing the amount of metal employed in the form of additional tension rods and iron reinforcements for the wooden diagonals.

Stone and Boomer built many iron bridges for the New York Central Railroad. One of these, the 165-foot wrought iron span across Lake Erie at Ashtabula, Ohio, collapsed in 1876. This was the worst of all bridge disasters in a period filled with bridge disasters, according to one student. Although the

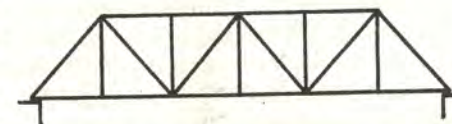
truss' application.

The early applications of the Howe truss marked the final phase in unassisted wooden trussed bridge design; Howe's was the last truss patented with some wooden members that was widely used for bridges of advanced design. Following Howe's patent, creative truss design shifted from wood to metal. Only two subsequently patented major nineteenth century truss types, the Pratt and Warren varieties, were even occasionally built in wood and both of them realized a longer period of use and more imaginative applications in metal. The Pratt patent of 1844 employed wood for the vertical members and metal for the diagonal members.



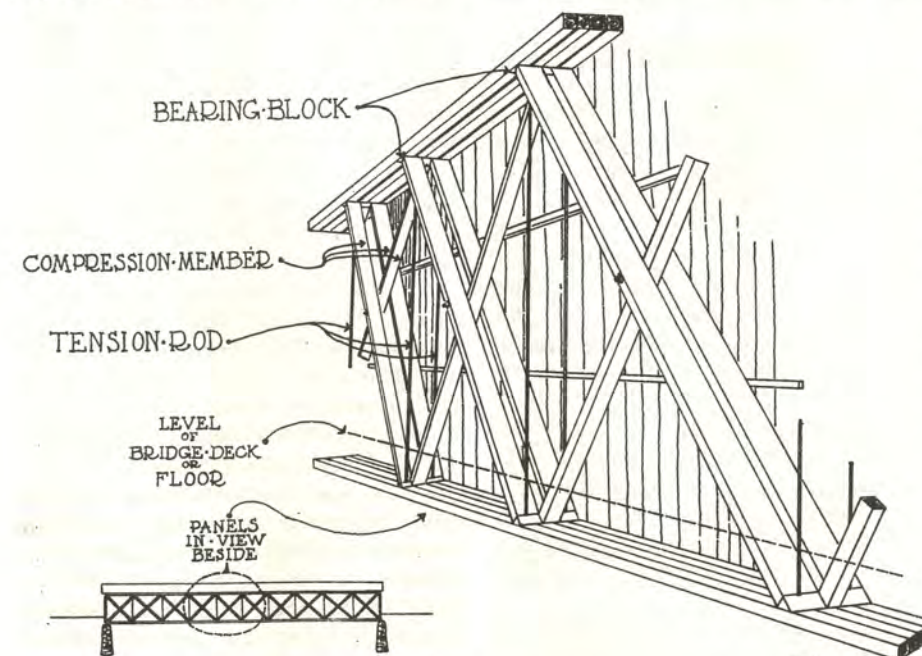
THE PRATT TRUSS

tragedy was not caused by the inherent limitations of the Howe truss, the tragedy, nonetheless, is a dramatic punctu-



THE WARREN TRUSS

The original patent was employed in some covered bridges and two remain in the nation. However, heavier and heavier railroad traffic forced the Pratt's application in metal and by 1900 the steel Pratt truss was used widely. The Warren truss patent of 1858 contained only metal members, began



THE HOWE TRUSS
TWO PANELS OF THE
RED COVERED BRIDGE

to achieve popularity in the 1860's when built in iron, and became even more popular in the 1890's when built in steel. The Warren truss was built occasionally in wood for covered bridges. Three still exist.

In examining the wooden trussed bridge in Illinois, two points should be borne in mind by the reader. First, the subject is already treated in a well-researched volume, Thelma Eaton, *The Covered Bridges of Illinois* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1968). The following overview is possible largely because of Eaton's effort. Only four other states have histories of their wooden trussed bridges that are comparable in length and quality of research to Eaton's work. Second, any attempt to comment definitively on the history of the wooden trussed bridge in Illinois is subject to frustration. Meaningful generalizations can be derived only from numerous well-documented individual cases.

The records of Illinois' wooden trussed bridges are often missing or are inadequate. The number of wooden trussed bridges built in the state is not even certain. Eaton has documented 137 but acknowledges that probably many more were built. Hence, every generalization in the following commentary, although based on one of the best studies of wooden trussed bridges in a state, must ultimately only be suggested, not asserted.

Illinois' experience with the wooden trussed bridge seems to have paralleled that of the nation in almost every regard. Examples were built in every decade between the 1820's and the 1890's. The first known to have been built was a bridge at Carrollton, Greene county, constructed in 1827. The last was the Greenbush Covered Bridge in Warren county built in either 1896 or 1899. The peak of wooden trussed bridge starts in Illinois was in the 1850's and 1860's. Illinoisans increasingly preferred iron trussed bridges in the decades thereafter. Many wooden trussed bridges in fine repair probably were replaced with iron trussed bridges according to Eaton.

Most of Illinois' wooden trussed bridges were trussed with either a Burr, Town, or Howe truss, a few with the queenpost variety. While it is known that variations in the patents were introduced by bridge builders throughout the country, the evidence about Illinois' bridges is too scant to support any generalizations about variations introduced

ILLINOIS' WOODEN TRUSSED BRIDGE STARTS BY DECADE

1820-9	1830-9	1840-9	1850-9	1860-9	1870-9	1880-9	1890-9
1	9	7	14	18	3	7	3

(VIA EATON, pp. 179-186)

in this state. However, two remaining Burr trussed bridges, one over Spring Creek and the other over Sugar Creek, are noteworthy because each panel has not one, but two, diagonal compression members which form an "X" within each panel. It is uncertain whether this variation was introduced or replicated when the Department of Transportation repaired the bridges.

The Howe truss apparently had the widest range of application in the state. It is the only type known to have been used on Illinois' wooden trussed railroad bridges. The Howe truss remained adequate for railroads until late into the nineteenth century when the all steel truss was considered the most advanced type. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad had an eighty-six foot span supported by a Howe truss built over Dutch Creek in Pike county in 1887 and another span supported by a Howe truss built over Kiser Creek in the same county in 1893. It appears that Illinoisans, however, used the various wooden trusses mostly for smaller highway bridges. It is such examples which have survived. Five of the remaining seven still bear traffic, but it is relatively infrequent and light weight. Three, the Eames, the Little Mary's River, and the Oakridge Covered Bridges, stand as showpieces in parks passed by the asphalt highways which have redirected our roadways.

The first bridges built after statehood was achieved were wooden trussed. Improved transportation was a vital concern in the frontier state and wooden trussed bridges were sought as superior replacements for fords and ferries. The wide public demand for better transportation found its way into law. Beginning in 1831, the state legislature granted small sums for constructing county bridges. Some of these were probably wooden trussed bridges. Furthermore, the grandiose scheme for a publicly financed statewide transporta-

tion system legislated in 1837 probably would have spurred the construction of some wooden trussed bridges because they would have been obvious links in the network. Hence, Illinois' experience with the wooden trussed bridge contradicts one authority's claim that there is no evidence that any of these bridges in the nation were promoted by state governments.

Very often, however, financing a wooden trussed bridge was exclusively a matter for private enterprise or local government. According to Eaton, many wooden trussed bridges were built for mill owners to provide access to their mills, for ferry operators to replace the ferries they operated, for bridge companies organized to build a single bridge serving an existing road, or for speculators hoping to secure the location of a road which would attract trade.

Among Illinois' remaining wooden trussed bridges, the Red and the Thompson Mill Covered Bridges, are evidence that wooden trussed spans were built for local governments seeking to improve transportation.

The state was often a regulatory agent. It legislated the conditions for constructing and operating toll bridges and many of the more than 100 toll bridges authorized by the state in the fifty years following statehood also enabled county commissioners to collect taxes to build free bridges or to buy and maintain bridges built by companies. It was under this latter authorization that one of Illinois' surviving wooden trussed bridges, that spanning the Little Mary's River, was acquired by Randolph county.

In recent times, the concern for these bridges throughout the nation has changed from a calculation for local economic development into a statewide commitment to historic preservation. Illinois has participated in this change. The first identified state involvement in

the preservation of a covered bridge occurred in 1936 when the state accepted donation of the Little Mary's River Bridge for a park site. Although this bridge was not well maintained by the state until 1954, the next covered bridge whose care is known to have been assumed by the state, the Eames Bridge, was apparently well maintained since the responsibility was assumed in 1939. The state edged slowly toward responsibility for all the bridges. In 1961 the lower house of the General Assembly adopted a resolution charging county and township road custodians to preserve the bridges. In 1963 the state legislated that the Department of Transportation's predecessor agency repair and maintain all the state's surviving wooden trussed bridges.

The Sugar Creek Bridge was in the worst condition of all the bridges when the law was passed and it was the first to benefit from the law. It was rebuilt completely at a cost of \$17,275. As a result of the 1963 law, all the bridges have been repaired. Some of the alterations which have been introduced in the process have been dictated by safety. This is true of the I-beams placed for support beneath the previously sagging lower chords of the Eames and Little Mary's River Covered Bridges.

Other alterations have not been dictated by safety. An example is the change in the portal shape of the Red Bridge made during repairs following an automobile accident in 1967. An alteration such as this could be corrected and, by far, the state's action since 1963 merits praise for the excellent repair, if not original condition, in which Illinois' seven state-owned wooden trussed bridges are found today.

Little evidence remains about the bridge carpenters. At least one bridge was built by the Stone and Boomer company, noted above for specializing in railroad bridges trussed by the Howe design. The bridge built by the company was the 1300-foot span comprised of eight individual spans constructed in 1853 across the Rock River in Henry county for the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad. Some small highway bridges are known to have been built by bridge carpenters directing teams of workmen. Some of these carpenters can be associated with only a single bridge, but, at least one, Samuel Grubb, is known to have built more than one. Eaton has identified two bridges which he built. Another carpenter, Jacob Allaman built bridges in Pennsylvania before he moved to Henderson county, Illinois, where he built the Eames Covered Bridge which sur-

vives. There are indications that he may have constructed other bridges in the state.

Based on these shreds of evidence, the guess can be hazarded that the people who built Illinois' wooden trussed bridges were typical of those who built them elsewhere; that is, builders in Illinois included privately employed carpenters and those working for bridge companies.

The last thought about the history of Illinois' wooden trussed bridges in relationship to the national experience is one of contrast. When it is asked why bridges were covered, it usually is answered that the covering was necessary to protect the structure beneath from weathering. Yet at least in Illinois, the protection of the wooden structure was not always a consideration in bridge construction. For example, the wooden bridge which preceded the present Wolf Covered Bridge stood uncovered for twenty-five years (1848-1873).

In the early twentieth century, uncovered wooden bridges were common throughout the state. There are also examples of bridges whose trusses were covered but whose deck was not roofed. Such a bridge appeared to have wooden



EAMES COVERED BRIDGE

walls on both sides of the deck and has been labelled a "boxed-in bridge." It is not certain how common this style was in Illinois.

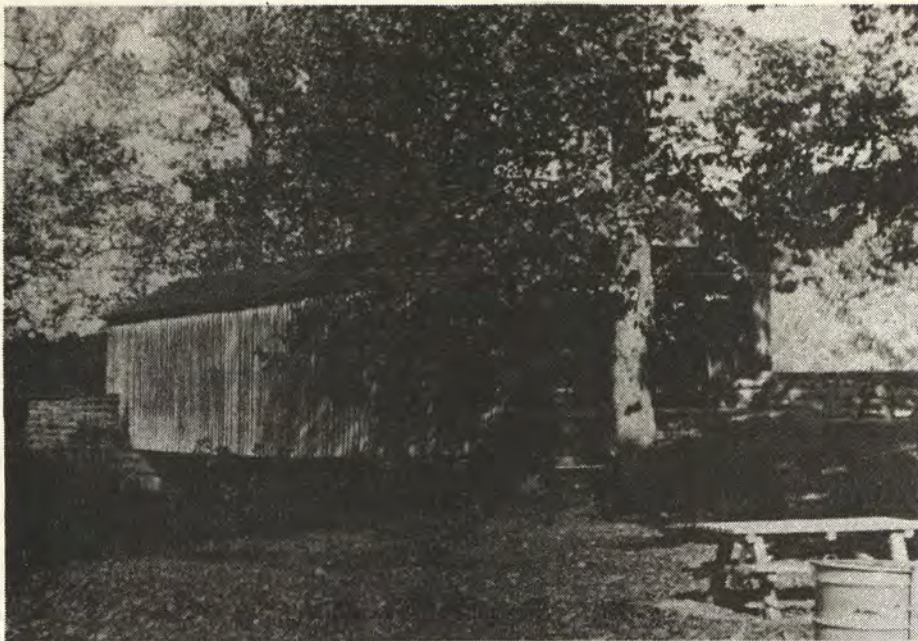
One student attempting to explain covered bridges suggests that their builders were accustomed to constructing houses and roofed the bridges out of habit. Perhaps bridges were covered, at

least in part, for aesthetic reasons. In his poem, "A Covered Bridge at Lucerne," Longfellow referred to his subject as "... a covered bridge, Leading from light through a brief darkness." This quotation has become one of the most popular references to covered bridges. There is something appealing about passing into their enclosed space,

BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF ILLINOIS' WOODEN TRUSSED BRIDGES

NAME	MAJOR DIMENSIONS					DANIEL NUMBER	TRUSS TYPE
	TRUSS SPAN (LENGTH OF CHORDS)	+APPROACHES	TOTAL DISTANCE BRIDGED	PORTAL HEIGHT (DECK TO STRUT)	PORTAL WIDTH (BEAM TO BEAM)		
1. EAMES	105' 3"	NONE	105' 3"	12' 4"	14'	12	BURR ARCH-ASSISTED 1 ARCH-IN + 1 OUTSIDE TRUSS
2. LITTLE MARY'S RIVER	95'	NONE	95'	12' 4"	18'	8	BURR ARCH-ASSISTED 2 ARCHES-IN + 2 OUTSIDE TRUSS
3. OAKRIDGE	50' 6"	NONE	50' 6"	10'	14' 1 1/2"	5	QUEENPOST ARCH-ASSISTED 1 ARCH-INSIDE TRUSS
4. RED	95'	EAST 18' WEST 36'	149'	12' 6"	15' 6"	10	HOWE
5. SPRING CREEK	50'	NORTH 10' 8" SOUTH 8' 10"	69' 6"	10' 5"	8' 6"	6	MODIFIED BURR ARCH-ASSISTED 1 ARCH-IN + 1 OUTSIDE TRUSS
6. SUGAR CREEK	60'	EAST 24' WEST 24'	108'	8' 3"	8' 3"	8	MODIFIED BURR ARCH-ASSISTED 1 ARCH-INSIDE TRUSS
7. THOMPSON-MILL	103' 4"	NORTH 28' 10" SOUTH 28' 2"	160' 4"	11' 9"	10' 3"	12	HOWE
8. WOLF	106'	EAST 75' WEST 50'	231'	10' 6"	11'	10	HOWE

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LITTLE MARY'S RIVER COVERED BRIDGE

viewing the scene on the site side framed by the silhouette of the portal, and then emerging from the passage into that scene. Perhaps this experience is even more welcome on a prairie landscape like Illinois' which offers little natural variation. This is only a suggestion but it deserves consideration in future study.

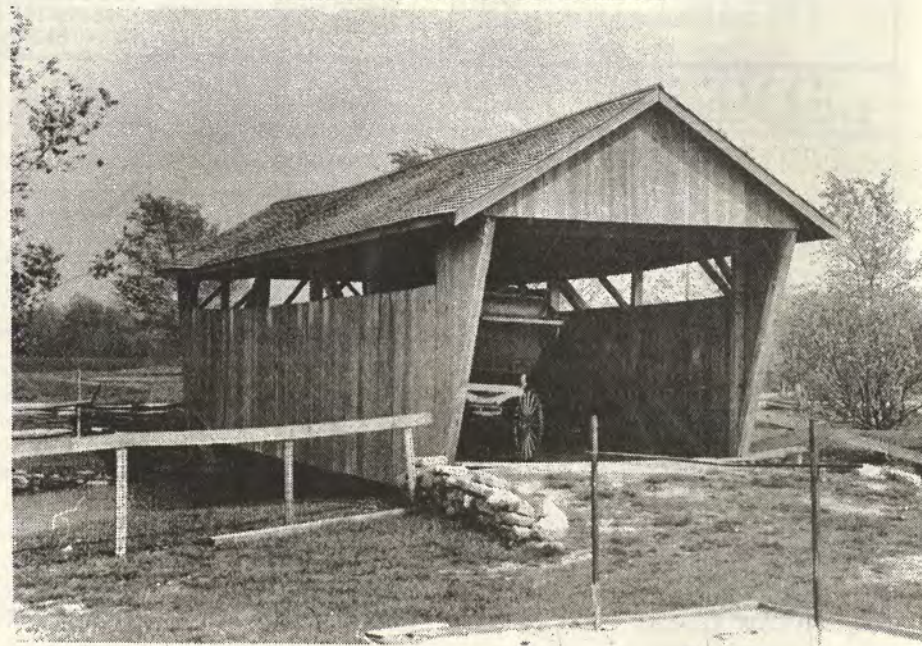
The history, basic engineering description, and location of Illinois' eight covered bridges remaining from the nineteenth century follows.

1. Eames Covered Bridge. It is the second bridge built on the site. The first was built in 1845 on land owned by Thaddeus Eames, a road viewer two years earlier for a nearby road with a covered bridge. Eames' bridge was washed out sometime during the Civil War and its replacement probably was built in late 1866 by Jacob Allaman. He had built barns and bridges in Pennsylvania before he moved in 1858 to a home four miles east of Oquawka, Illinois, and five miles northeast of the bridge site. He lived the last ten years of his life in the area, where he farmed, and probably was involved in building other bridges in the area. According to family tradition conveyed to this author in an interview with an Allaman descendant, Jacob's seventeen-year-old son, Horace Jacob, drove a team of horses which hauled the pre-cut lumber from the Oquawka lumber yard for assembly at the bridge site. Jacob died two years after the bridge was built.

Whether the bridge was toll or free remains unknown. The bridge was built entirely of black walnut and while its

arches and most of its trusses and floor joists appear to be original, the original siding and roof shingles have been replaced. The bridge was retired from active use in 1939 when the Department of Transportation's predecessor laid a highway and new bridge to the west. At the same time, the development of a park around the area was begun. The bridge is commonly named for its predecessor, the Eames Bridge, but it has also been called the Allaman, for its builder, or the Henderson, for the creek it spans.

2. Little Mary's River Covered Bridge. This is the oldest of Illinois' remaining wooden trussed bridges with



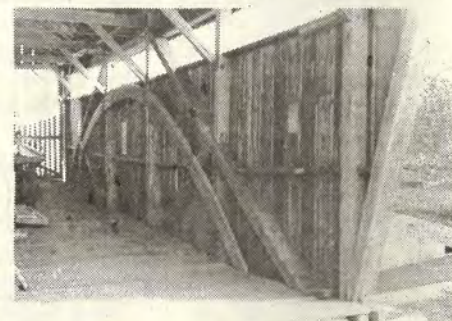
OAKRIDGE COVERED BRIDGE

the possible exception of the Oakridge Covered Bridge, whose construction date is uncertain.

The bridge over the Little Mary's River was built in 1854 as a link in the seven mile long Bremen-to-Chester toll road, known as the Randolph County Plank Road, and was operated by a man named Hartman until the early 1870's. The builder is unknown. The road was an important channel for the passage of farm products from the area to the busy river port of Chester.

In the early 1870's, the company sold out to Randolph county and the bridge remained in its care until 1936 when it and the adjacent land was donated to the state for a park. The bridge was withdrawn from all but pedestrian use in 1930 and continued to deteriorate until 1954 when the people in and around Chester encouraged restoration by the state. The original remaining members are the white oak arches and trusses. The Bridge apparently has never been known by another name.

3. Oakridge Covered Bridge. This structure was built to serve highway traffic over Brush Creek about twelve



miles south of Springfield. The construction date is uncertain. It may have been constructed about 1860.

Not even a guess has been made as to who its builder was, whether it was toll or free, and whether it was built for private enterprise or government. Sometime during the period 1897-1907 it was replaced by an iron bridge and was relocated to a nearby pasture where it was used by a farmer to store hay and his threshing machine. Perhaps this pasture was located on Oak Ridge.

Eaton's history of this bridge is the most complete known to this author yet it gives no explanation for the name. A farmer donated the bridge to the New Salem Carriage Museum in the fall of 1966. It was relocated to the Museum about eighteen miles northwest of Springfield and rebuilt. Vertical siding replaced the horizontal siding and a new roof and floor were built. The original trusses and arches remain.

4. Red Covered Bridge. This Bridge was built to serve highway traffic on a major road between Peoria and Galena.

Demand for this bridge began in 1862 and took the form of a subscription list in January, 1863. The Bureau County Board of Supervisors responded to the growing demand by appointing a committee responsible for building a bridge. The committee was selected by Bureau county residents at a meeting in Princeton on March 7, 1863. The committee was named the Union Bridge committee and was composed of J. V. Thompson representing Princeton township, Abbott Ellis representing Dover township, Issac Heaton repre-

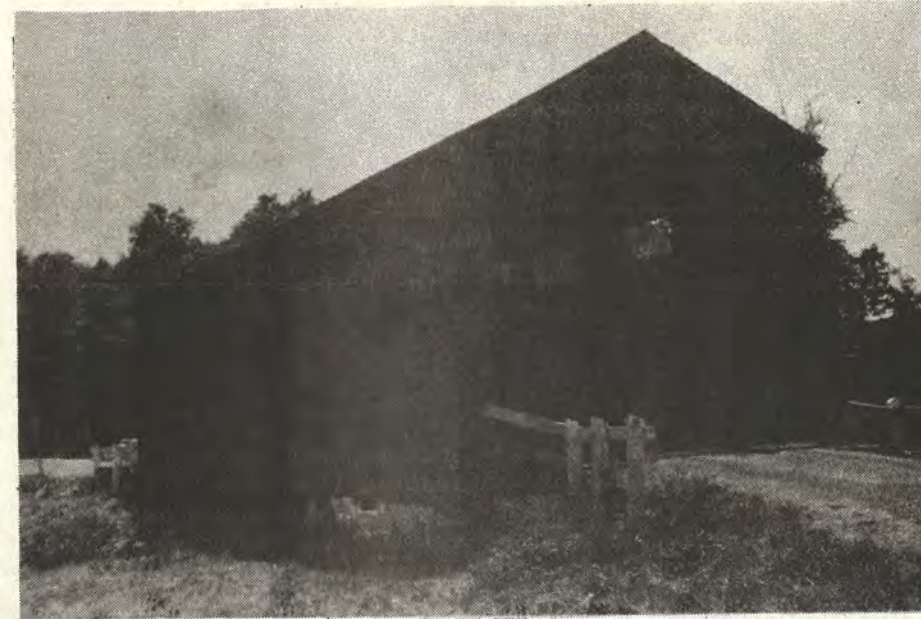


RED COVERED BRIDGE

senting Bureau township, and James Ross representing Ohio township.

It is not known with whom they contracted to build the bridge. The county contributed \$1,000 to the committee and Dover township, in which the bridge was to be located, contributed \$600. Subscriptions were collected, probably as reimbursements for the county and township expenditures. These subscriptions totaled \$1,548.37 and were collected by P. N. Newell.

After the bridge was finished in 1863, the remaining sum of \$31.88 was spent for paint and fencing for the approaches. The bridge was painted red from which color it seems likely the bridge gained its name. It apparently received fine care in the years following and required little expense for repair



SPRING CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

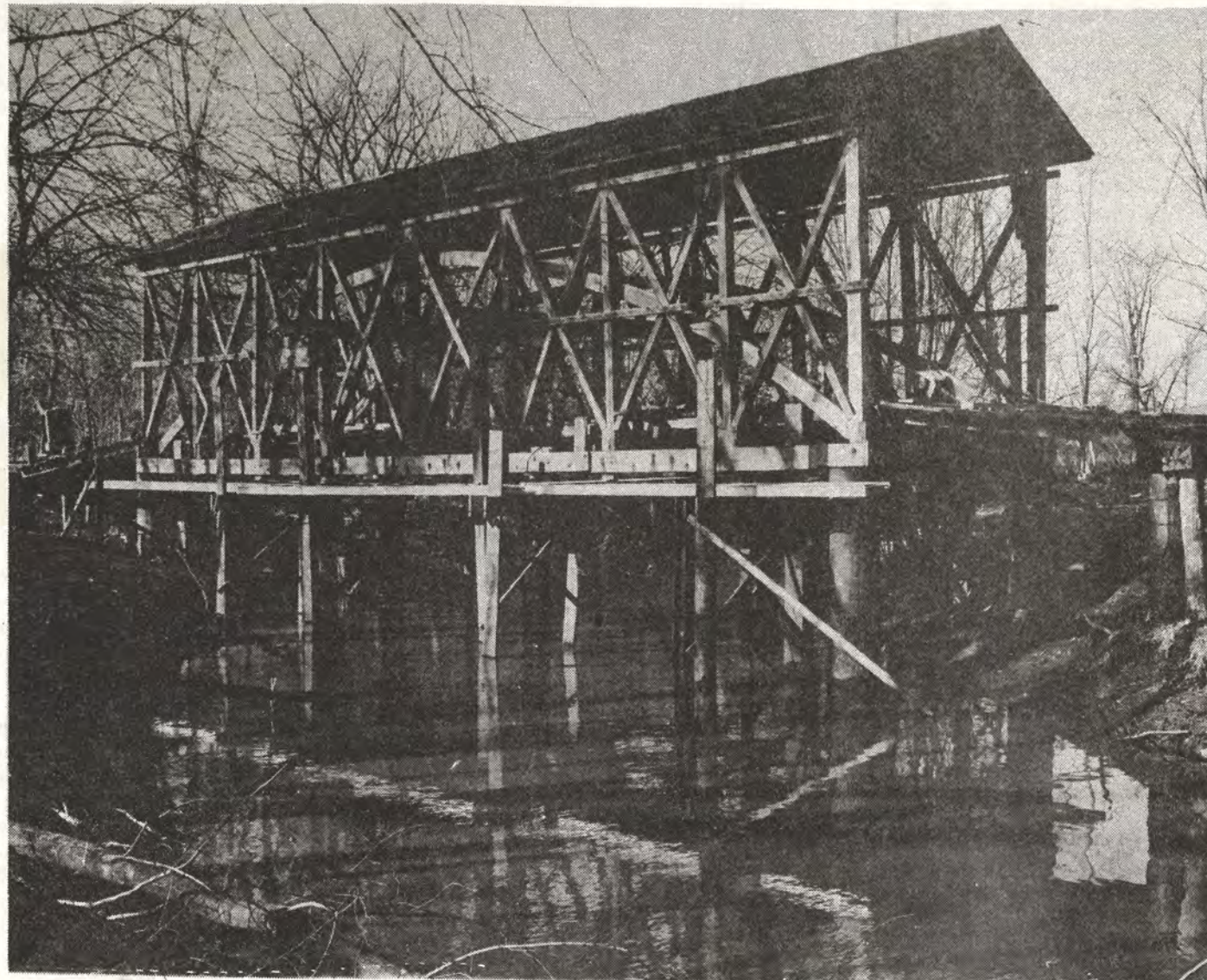
after 1963 when the state became the official preserver of covered bridges. One portal was damaged in 1967 and was altered in repair by the addition of a bit of molding.

5. Spring Creek Covered Bridge. This bridge was built by Thomas Bucher of Bucher and Horton, probably in 1883, and probably served as a link in a minor highway. It has been named for the creek it crosses but most frequently it is referred to as the Riddle Hill Bridge for a hill about one mile away. Nothing else is known about the bridge.



WOLF COVERED BRIDGE

6. Sugar Creek Covered Bridge. This bridge stands about three miles from the original location of the Oakridge Covered Bridge. The builder is unknown and so too is whether it func-



tioned as a free or toll bridge and whether it was constructed by a private company or a government. Its construction date also is unknown but 1898 is the earliest date it is known to have existed.

This bridge has been named variously for Sugar Creek, which it spans, Glenarm, a town one mile east, and Hedley, for no reason discovered by this author. It suffered extension damage during its life and was rebuilt entirely following passage of the state law regarding covered bridge maintenance in 1963.

7. Thompson Mill Covered Bridge.

This span was built in 1868 across the Kaskaskia River a short distance from Lillie's Mill on a major highway from Springfield through Taylorville to Effingham.

The bridge may have been named for a previous bridge at or near the site beside which stood a mill owned by John Thompson. He had claimed the surrounding land in 1839. It also has been

called the Dry Point Bridge for the township in which it is located.

The bridge was built with public funds. Dry Point township and Holland township presented a joint petition to Shelby county for a bridge near Lillie's mill probably early in 1867. County officials appropriated \$2,000 for the project, later added \$500 for roofing and siding payable on the contingency that a suitable rock abutment be built, stipulated that the bridge had to be completed on or before November 1, 1868, and further stipulated that it must have a 110 foot span.

Although it is not known with whom the committee contracted to build the bridge, the committee is known to have decided that the finished structure met the conditions of the contract and awarded the extra \$500.

The roof and one side were covered in metal at sometime after the bridge was constructed. When the state assumed responsibility for the bridge, the roof was replaced and the siding was changed to provide an opening along

the top chord, except within a short distance from the end posts where the siding was joined to the top chord. The portal was altered from a square by tapering the siding at the upper corners between the end posts and the top strut.

8. Wolf Covered Bridge. An uncovered Howe trussed span preceded this bridge at the same site. The predecessor stood from 1848 to 1873 when washed out by a flood.

The truss was salvaged, covered, and returned to service in 1874 as the Middle Road Bridge. The name Wolf appeared for the first time in the Knox county records of 1879 and was borrowed from Jacob Wolf, who owned land in the area.

It is not known who the builder was, whether the bridge was built for private profit or by a government, and whether it was toll or free. Records do reveal that the Bridge and its abutments cost \$1,488.

The bridge was in bad disrepair by the late 1930's but O. W. Gerlich, the

Knox county Superintendent of Highways, used labor from the Works Progress Administration and bought materials costing \$2,175 to repair the bridge by July, 1940. It remained unchanged until the late 1960's when the Department of Transportation changed the shape of the upper corners of the portals between the end posts and the upper strut. The bottom edge of the siding originally formed a curve through this distance but was altered to a diagonal.

The ultimate form of the truss as a means of bridge support is the truss unassisted by the arch. The extensive application of this design does not belong in a history of the wooden trussed bridge.

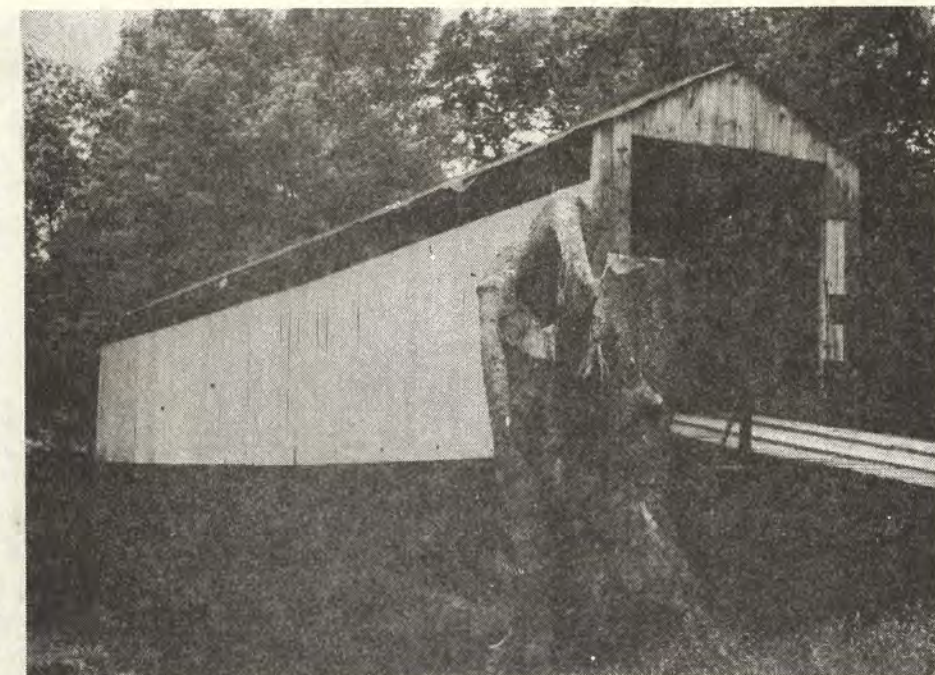
The unassisted truss bridge became feasible and therefore popular in the late nineteenth century with the advent of steel and scientific stress analysis in bridge building. Iron was popular before steel. Iron began to be preferred over wood in the late 1840's, first in the form of wrought-iron and later as cast iron. Iron was not only capable of bearing the increasingly heavier loads of railroad traffic, but was more durable and more fire resistant than wood. At first it was used for girders, then in addition for tie rods, and finally for every structural member.

Steel offered the same advantages and became the preferred material beginning in the 1880's. The introduction of iron and steel also permitted the full development of two kinds of bridge support in addition to the truss, the cantilever and the suspension system.

The fullest development and application of scientific stress analysis occurred first in Europe and when it did Europe recaptured world leadership in bridge design from America. Bridge builders in America were inspired more by profit than technical challenges in the late nineteenth century. Numerous companies competed with grandiose schemes for their products, offered prefabricated designs based on intuition not analysis, and produced structures that often collapsed in tragedy. These conditions began to be remedied in America in the late 1870's.

Illinois' eight remaining covered bridges are the precious remnants of significant technological and social conditions which prevailed in the nineteenth century. Each employs a wooden truss, a type representing an important phase in the evolution of bridge support systems.

The wooden trussed bridge matured in mid-Nineteenth Century America. This is a virtually uncelebrated fact. It



THOMPSON MILL COVERED BRIDGE

was a solution derived from intuition, not scientific analysis, to help answer a rapidly expanding economy's urgent demand for better transportation. Its period marked a brief time in the mid-Nineteenth Century when American bridge building creativity outshone that of Europe. The wooden trussed structures were often the first to cross the nation's waterways and they were created for local demand either by private enterprise or local government. Those which survive should not only continue to be recognized for their beauty as covered bridges but be acknowledged as wooden trussed bridges and, certainly, they must be preserved intact.

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- Wilson, Ray E. "Designs in Covered Bridge Trusses Through the Years," *Covered Bridge Topics*, XXIX (April, 1971), 3-5 and 14, (Fall, 1971), 10-12, and (October, 1971), 12-13.

Other

- Personal interview with John H. Allaman by Keith A. Sculle. February, 1977.
- Special thanks are owed to the Illinois Department of Transportation which furnished information regarding the basic dimensions of the covered bridges for which it is responsible.



TEN MILES WEST of Alton on the Great River Road the traveler's first encounter with Elsau is a glimpse of the high bluffs overlooking the valley crevice and the Riverview House, begun in 1847 as a cabin. (Photo by Paul O. Williams.)

Just a Few Yards from the Mississippi and
Only a Few Years from the 19th Century

The Unusual Village of Elsau

By Larry Underwood

NAMED FOR a Scottish landmark in the ancestral land of its founder, James Semple, the village of Elsau nestles serenely in a valley nature sliced from the beautiful bluffs that border the Great River Road between Alton and Grafton along the Illinois side of the Mississippi River.

Once known as Jersey Landing, Elsau's folk history reads a great deal like many Illinois towns. James Mason bought land there in the 1820's. Addison Greene built the first cabin in the 1840s. Elsau was incorporated in the 1870s and gained a railroad during the 1890s. Principia College purchased adjacent land in the 1930s and the Great River Road arrived in the 1960s.

But Elsau is not an ordinary Illinois town. It is quaint, quiet and uniquely 19th Century — but certainly not ordi-

nary. Nor was founder James Semple ordinary.

Semple invented Illinois' first auto, but that was after he served at age 16



LA SALLE STREET offers a view of a river barge at the intersection. (Underwood Photo, courtesy The Calhoun News.)



with Andy Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans. During the Black Hawk War, Semple was a brigadier general. Later political offices he held ranged from Speaker of the Illinois House; Illinois Attorney General; U.S. Charge d' Affaires to Columbia, S.A.; Associate Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court; and from 1843 to 1847, Semple was Alton's first United States Senator.

All those things were behind him when James Semple bought the land that included Jersey Landing in 1853. He offered lots to prospective buyers.

THE ELSAH WATERFRONT 95 years ago, with flour mill (foreground) and remains of distillery (background) which burned in 1870. Trestle is St. Louis, Jerseyville and Springfield R.R., built by Jay Gould during campaign to control Eads Bridge. (Courtesy Principia College)

And for \$1 some residents purchased their lot, then built their house of the rock lining the crevice between the 100- to 150-foot rock bluffs. Streets were already laid out by wagons carrying goods to steamboats docked on the Mississippi. The rock houses rose along the

streets and James Semple had a town. Semple died in 1866 and the years were sometimes kind, sometimes cruel to the village. Nevertheless, it survived until modern times and men have pumped new life into the old town.

The Historic Elsau Foundation, a non-profit organization, has led a renaissance under the guidance of two devoted, capable men, Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. and Paul O. Williams. Their interests began when they were students at nearby Principia College. They returned as instructors to the college and the village. Hosmer's main interest is historic preservation and Williams', American literature. Their talents were combined into *Elsah: A Historic Guidebook* (available from Paul O. Williams; Principia College; Elsau, Illinois 62028 for \$3). This book is exactly what it says, a guidebook. With it and a beautiful afternoon, one can roam at length through the village.



VILLAGE INN (right) was built in 1850s, added to in 1880s and was an Inn until only recently. (Underwood Photo)



ELSAH'S DOLL MUSEUM has collection of almost 8,000 dolls, including specimens from many nations and histories.

KEYSER-READ HOUSE, among the most beautiful in Elsay. Note bay window on right side of house and columns said to be "from logs floated down the river."

ELSAH VILLAGE HALL, which saw its grand opening celebrated with Christmas party in December, 1887. It is presently meeting place of Historic Elsay Foundation. (Photo by Williams)

Hosmer, Williams and others are not content, however, with Elsay's past. They are actively working for Elsay's future. The Foundation's task was set in 1971 when *Newsletter* Editor Paul Williams wrote, "Elsah is an unusual historic community, abounding with educational opportunities, and in places badly in need of preservation." In subsequent newsletters Williams and contributing writers have expanded their coverage, giving Illinois historians one of the most interesting newsletters published in the state. Interviews with Elsay's citizens and information and pictures of interest to archaeologists, genealogists, naturalists, educators and antique collectors have graced the pages of their quality publication. (The *Newsletter* comes with a \$3 membership in the Historic Elsay Publication; P.O. Box 117; Elsay, Illinois. For \$10 a member receives the *Newsletter*, timely leaflets and two tickets to the annual Mother's Day tour. Or a donation of \$20 will bring all that and four beautiful prints of scenes from the village.)

Nationwide, Elsay is gaining notice as a unique preservation project. Only last year, *Preservation Press* and the National Trust issued *A Guide to Delineating Edges of Historic Districts* which focused on twenty historic districts in the United States. Elsay was one of the five samples in the Midwest.

Nor has the progress gone unnoticed locally. St. Louis television and newspaper coverage often focuses on the House Tour held each Mother's Day. Nearly 2,000 visitors were guided through the village on May 8 this year. Groups that wish to tour are advised to write for reservations at other times of the year. The Foundation has discussed a Candlelight Tour to be held during December.

BUILT IN 1874, The Elsay Methodist Church was the only one in town for over 60 years. Prof. Charles Hosmer classes the architecture as "late Gothic."

REINTGES-SNYDER HOUSE is an example of Elsay's restoration. It was begun in late 1850s.

"WAGONS AND BUGGIES Made and Repaired" was painted on this building in 1877 when the buggy shop opened. It was later used as blacksmith shop. (Photo by Williams)

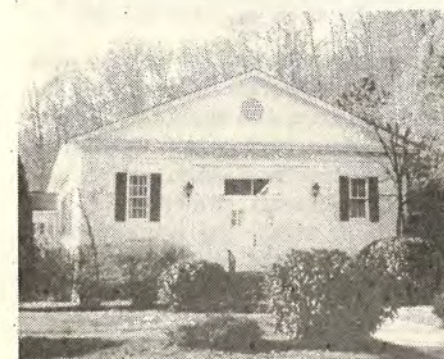
Other projects are progressing well, with the Foundation's restaurant, "Elsah Landing," a pleasant stopping-off place for visitors to the village or weary travelers along what many claim is Illinois' most scenic highway, the Great River Road.

A few years ago in a *Newsletter* someone wrote, "since the world in general will little note nor long remember what happens in Elsay, it behooves someone to record our more remarkable events."

The world may never note nor long remember Elsay, but through the efforts of Elsay's present residents one may rest assured Illinois, Missouri, and perhaps even the nation will have to close their eyes and ears to avoid this beautiful village — the product of one of James Semple's many dreams.



ON THE SITE of an old paper mill and later Ward's Cider Mill, First Church of Christ, Scientist, built in 1942, was Elsay's second church.





The Great Illinois Prairie

By John W. Voigt

ILLINOIS, A state with mid-continental location, was originally some three-fourths within the realm of grassy vegetation with its attendant scatterings of wildflowers. The word for these great natural meadows was supplied by the French, who called them "prairie."

The Illinois land was not uniform in the sweep of the natural meadows, either in the north-south direction, or in extending east and west. In the south the prairie inter-fingered with the forest, giving the grassy carpet the look of a tattered edge. This edge was roughly along a line from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia, or the route of the Old Kaskaskia Road.

Occasionally north of this line was some forest, and sometimes south of it the prairie was found where it appeared to have bravely extended itself beyond the sanctions of natural forces and conditions. The prairie was able to exist there because certain compensations of habitat were afforded.

Eastern Illinois and southern Illinois were lands of transition. Both east and south lay the great body of the decidu-

ous forest. To the north and northwest was grassland as far as the land of the Sacs, Foxes, and Mandans, and the greater part of the immense grassland empire stretched westward into the lands of the Sioux, Dakota, Kiowa, and the Comanche.

To the east of Illinois were a few isolated prairies. These were usually small ones, surrounded by forests. In eastern Illinois the opposite was true. Here were small pockets of trees which the settlers called "prairie groves." These prairie groves were surrounded by rich stands of grass. Because of this they were also spoken of as "oak openings."

The prairie groves stood indistinct in the distance like a mirage in hazy blue color. For those who first crossed the prairies they were like an oasis in the endless grassy heat of summer. Some settlers stopped in their shade and made homes there. These localities took the name of the grove as witnessed by these names: Buffalo Grove, Downer's Grove, Fox River Grove, Franklin Grove, Table Grove, Troy Grove, Villa Grove, Funk's Grove, Ellis Grove and Waddam's Grove.

In Coles County was an area known locally as "Dead Man's Grove." Many other localities doubtless had their own small groves whether they made their way onto a map or not. These were named after incidents, events, or the people who resided there as was the case in Clary's Grove, the home of the brawling Clary Grove boys with whom Abraham Lincoln tussled in his youth.

Stereoscopic vision, grasping hands, use of fire, and tooth structure corroborate that man was, in his remote past, a tree dweller who climbed down from the trees to hunt and gather at the edge of the grassland. Man, it seems, has traditionally been an edge species.

The groves afforded the settlers with the best of two worlds. There was a familiarity of trees and forest, which was strong in their background and heritage. There was food, fuel, and shelter from the elements provided by the grove. From within the protection of the grove one could easily see any approaching danger on the prairie. The prairie was more easily cleared for agriculture and these lands proved later to



PRAIRIE FLOWERS ADORN hillsides and uplands and their legions campaign all the seasons long. These forbs (herbs) are: (upper left) prairie shoestring, summer; (upper right) prairie rose, summer; (center left) Carolina anemone, early spring; (center right) oblong-leaved aster, fall aspect; (lower left) New Jersey tea, or red root, late spring; (lower right) pasque flower, early spring.

be very fertile. The situation was not unlike the life of feudal times when people lived within the castle walls at night for protection and worked the fields and pastored their animals outside the walls by day. This accommodation was not a new one. It was a way of life well known to many animals who lived prosperously in an "edge environment." However, man did not see himself as simply another animal fitting into the great system of nature. It is more than coincidence that our great cities have sprung up in the areas of transition, or "edge."

There is a level of activity at the edge of the forest and the grassland which is unmatched within either. This is a response to opportunity. Both plants and animals are quick to take advantage of the high energy transfers across the boundary. These are dynamic environments and the mixtures of life are considerable.

The populations of the "edge" or transition contains vegetation elements of both forest and prairie. A rich presence of animal life from the two vegetation communities is also shown. The forms of life which are present here are able to endure stress; they are opportunistic, competitive, and adaptable. Here one finds in addition to the grasses and herbs which characterize the prairie, a shrubby vanguard of encroaching forest. Included among this vanguard are sumac, hazel, plum, crab apple, coralberry, grapes, and several types of viny and briar plants. Deer, quail, rabbit, other small game, and various songbirds are variably more visible at the edge than deeper into either the forest or the prairie.



The extent of the prairie in the state of Illinois has been studied, mapped and the boundaries are well known. This information has been gathered from several sources and from different approaches. The soils have been studied. They are black from a few millennia of decomposing roots and underground stems, and for this reason they are easily delimited in their extent.

Today's distribution of farms also reflect in a general way the former extent of prairie. These lands which are most productive were rich in the black organic matter which stores and maintains a great fertility. One other measure of the prairie is to plot the place names involving the word prairie. When these, some 200 or more, are placed on a map the expected pattern is that it should coincide rather exactly with the heaviest concentration of prairie land in the state.

What one finds by plotting the place names which use the word prairie on a map, is that the heaviest pattern obtained is in the southern third of the state where the prairies interfinger with the forest. This was not exactly expected, but there are reasons for it. It will be remembered that Illinois was settled from the bottom to the top, and that the earliest settlers came out of Kentucky and Tennessee, after crossing the Appalachians by way of the gaps of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. A great deal of the commerce of the time was between Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, and between Vincennes and St. Louis. These were forest-dwelling people who settled southern Illinois, and as they crossed the numerous fingers of alternating prairie and forest

they were prone to give place names involving prairie. The prairies were a new and unusual sight to them.

When the settlers had remained in the "edge environment" for a time they learned the prairies and eventually ventured into them. For a time every settlement in a prairie environment must have had the name prairie in it.

As we look at a map several southern counties have more prairie place names than others. These counties are: Madison (12); Wayne (11); St. Clair (10); Randolph (8); Marion (8); Perry (7). The French may have had a great influence in the names of settlements in St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph County areas since they were occupied by them at early dates.

The greatest void of place names involving the word prairie is in the heart of the Illinois prairie country in central and eastern and northeastern Illinois. This is possibly due to the fact that by the time these areas were settled the sight of prairie was on every hand and they became common place. No longer did anyone see them as unusual and worthy of a place name. A place would rather, in such a setting, be better marked by something out of the ordinary.

Among the 102 counties in Illinois, 72 of them have place names using the word prairie. This is a proportion just short of three-fourths of all the counties. Some of the more strictly prairie areas such as the present counties of Douglas, Vermilion, Iroquois, Livingston, Woodford, Kendall, Kane, DuPage, Bureau, Whiteside, Warren, Brown, Clinton, DeWitt, Piatt, and Mercer, have no prairie place names at all. Piatt, Douglas, Moultrie, Livingston, and Stark counties are surrounded by "prairie counties." There are 25 counties which have only one place name using prairie, and 30 counties have no usage of prairie at all in naming their towns or cities.

The most typically prairie county in Illinois is McLean, at least judged from its rich black soils, land prices, and great agricultural productivity. It has only one place name in which the word prairie is used. Jasper County, one of the few remaining outposts of the prairie chicken, has no settlement with the name prairie being a part of it.

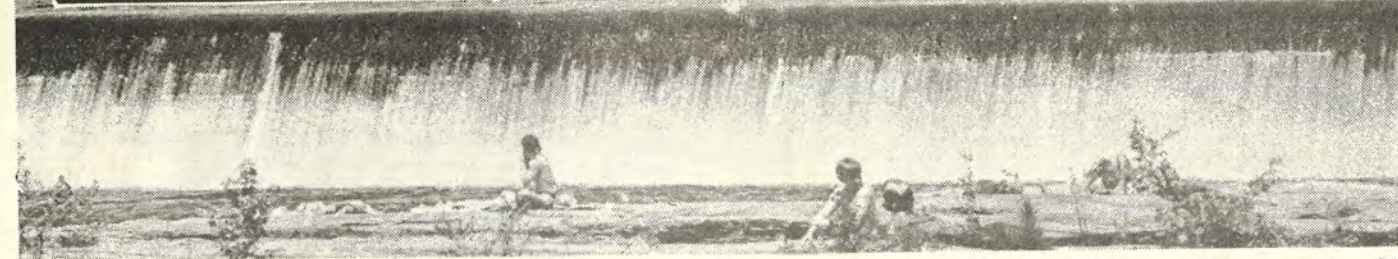
A LIST OF ILLINOIS PRAIRIE NAMES BY COUNTY:

Big Foot Prairie (McHenry)
Bellflower Prairie (McLean) (formerly prairie)
Bell Prairie (Hamilton)

(Continued on Page 35)

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

The Great Guide to Illinois Places



June

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Chicago—"Treasures of Tutankhamun," Field Mus. of Nat. Hist. (Thru Aug. 15)
Decatur—Traveling Art Exhibits, Kirkland Fine Arts Ctr. Gallery, Millikin Univ. (Thru Sept.)
Galena—Legitimate Theatre, Historical Slideshows, Classical Movies & Art Gallery, Gallery Playhouse Theater. (1-10 p.m.) (Thru Oct.)

Libertyville—(Ea. Sun., 2-4 p.m.) Open House, Ansel B. Cook Home. (Thru August)
Marshall—(Ea. Fri., 8 p.m.) City Band Concert, Court House Bandstand. (Thru August)
Nauvoo—(Thru Oct. 15) Excursion Boat, 8 mi. S. of Nauvoo, Rt. 96.

Steppenwolf Theatre Troupe, "some of the most accomplished and deeply felt acting it has been my pleasure to see on stage this year" — Richard Christiansen, drama critic in Chicago Daily News (May 20 edition). At Jane Addams Theatre, Hull House June 17-31. Reservations, 312/433-5080.

Springfield—(Ea. Fri., 5:30 p.m.) Old Capitol Music Festivals, Old Capitol Plaza. (Thru Oct. 14)
Waukegan—(Daily Thru Sept.) Boat Charters for Salmon & Trout, Waukegan Harbor. For res. call: 312/244-3474.
West Frankfort—(Ea. Wed., Thurs. & Sun.) "Artist of the Month," Frankfort Area Hist. Mus.

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Horse Show, Antique Car Show — Saturday A.M.
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The Great Guide to Illinois Places

Prairie du Rocher—Fort de Chartres Rendezvous. Fort de Chartres State Park. Southern Illinois bluffs set the scene for this revival of the early French-frontier period. Festivities include period music, traditional pioneer contests and crafts such as blacksmithing, pewter casting and wood turning.

- 5-29 Clinton**—Art Show/Weaving, Fine Arts Ctr. of Clinton.
5-30 Peoria Heights—Art Show/Georgia Newton Watercolors, Tower Pk. Gallery.
6-11 Lexington—Homecoming Celebration, Main Street.
Shawneetown—Flea Market (9 a.m.) & Carnival (5 p.m.), City Bandstand & Mall.
9 Naperville—Municipal Band Concert, Central Pk. (8 p.m.)
10 Canton—Arts & Crafts Bazaar, Wallace Pk. (12-8 p.m.)
Goodfield—Gospel Singing Rally, Timberline Campgrd. Rec. Hall. (7 p.m.)
Waukegan—Chicago White Sox Baseball Trip. (For info, call: 312/662-0186, Waukegan Pk. Dist.)
10-11 Antioch—"The Crucible," PM&L Theatre, 877 Main. (8:30 p.m.)
Henry—Antique Show, Henry Methodist Church, Lincoln St.
10-12 Decatur—Summer Showcase Theatre, Kirkland Fine Arts Ctr., Millikin Univ. (8 p.m.)
11 Arthur—Horse Show, Fairgrds. (7 p.m.)
Forest Park—Sidewalk Sale & Craft Fair, Madison St. (9-5 p.m.)
Midlothian—Scottish Highland Games, Bremen H.S. (9 a.m.)
Paris—Shrine Parade-Bar-B-Que-Auction, Courthouse Lawn, downtown.

- 11-12 Galena**—June Open House, tour of historic Galena homes. (9-5 p.m.)
Galena—"Spring Skills from the Hills" (19th Century crafts), Market House Mem. (Lamplight tour of Grant's Home 7-9 p.m.)
Highland—Highland Homecoming Celebration, "On the Square," downtown. (4 p.m. Sat. thru Sun.)
St. Augustine—Horse Show, Indian Point Campgrd. (Sat: 6 p.m.; Sun: Noon)
Shelbyville—B.A.S.S. Fishing Tournament, Lithia Springs Marina.
11-30 Mt. Vernon—"Mt. Vernon Art Guild Exhibition" & "Selected Works from the Lithuanian Museum in Chicago," Mitchell Mus. (1-5 p.m.) (Thru July 24)
12 Chicago—Chicago Chamber Orch. Lagoon Concert, Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (3:30 p.m.)
13-18 Shelbyville—Sesquicentennial Celebration & Pageant, Shelbyville Aud.
15-18 Sesser—Homecoming Celebration, Sesser City Pk.
15-19 Springfield—Midwest Charity Horse Show, Coliseum, State Fairgrds.
15-30 Chicago—"Anamorphic Art" Exhibit, Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (Thru Sept. 1)
16-18 Walnut—"Walnut Days" Celebration & Beergarden, So. Main St. (Noon to Midnight)
16-19 Oswego—"Oswego Days" Festival (antique & craft show & sale, canoe & raft races), downtown Main St. (Parade Sat., 10 a.m.)
Quincy—"Annie Get Your Gun," Little Theatre Bldg. (8:15 p.m.)
16-30 Bloomington—Summer Theatre, McPherson Theatre, Ill. Wesleyan Univ. (8 p.m.) (Thru July 30)

The Great Guide to Illinois Places

- 17-19 Lockport—"Old Canal Days" Festival.** A parade on Friday evening kicks off this traditional festival, held in the downtown Lockport historic district. Displays and tours illustrating the history of the 19th-Century canals, craftsmen and artists from all over the country demonstrating their skills and selling their wares, plus stage coach rides will be just a few of the 101 ways to enjoy yourself this weekend!

Peoria—"Steamboat Days," Eckwood Park, downtown. From Noon on Friday 'til 6 p.m. Sunday, this yearly favorite centers on Peoria's past and the Julia Belle Swain sternwheeler. Highlights of the fun-fest include the state bicycle championship races, a canoe race, lighted boats parade, continuous entertainment, Miss Steamboat Days pageant, a Showboat Ball, carnival and booths, and of course, the famed race against the Julia Belle Swain.

- 18 Springfield**—Lincoln Shrine Antique Dealer's Assn. Show & Sale, Old Capitol Plaza.
18-19 Belleville—Belleville Flea Market, Belle-Clair Expo. Ctr. (10-5 p.m.)
Decatur—Festival of Crafts, Landmark Mall.
Shelbyville—Shelbyville Cheyenne Open (bass tournament), Lithia Springs Marina.
Vandalia—Grand Levee, Vandalia Statehouse Hist. Site. (Early American Crafts, 1-5 p.m.; Candlelight tours Sat. only, 7-9 p.m.)

- 19 Amboy**—Antique Show & Flea Market, 4-H Fairgrds. (9-5 p.m.)
Arcola—Antique Auto Show, Rockome Gardens. (10-5 p.m.)
Chicago—Chicago Chamber Orch. Lagoon Concert, Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (3:30 p.m.)
Danville—Annual Rose Show, Village Mall. (12-5 p.m.)
Elgin—Rose Show, Hemmen's Mem. Bldg. (9-5 p.m.)
La Grange Park—Annual Rose Show, Forest Road School. (Judging, 2 p.m.)
Marseilles—Semi-annual Chicken Fry, Illini State Park. (11:30-6 p.m.)
Plainfield—Midwest Music Festival/Jr. H.S., H.S. & Open Bands, Plainfield H.S.
Rockford—"Father's Day Brunch," Jenny's, 1313 E. State. (11-1:30 p.m.)
Shelbyville—Illinois Oldtime Fiddlers Assn. Jam Session, Shelby Co. 4-H Bldg. (2-8 p.m.)
19-26 Mackinaw—Sesquicentennial Celebration, throughout Mackinaw.
23-30 Normal—Summer Repertory Theatre, Westhoff Theatre, Centennial Bldg., ISU. (8 p.m.) (Thru Aug. 13)
24-25 Wyoming—"Spoon River Days" (parades, carnival, exhibits, concerts), downtown.

- 25-26 Brimfield—"Olde English Faire,"** Jubilee College State Park. The gently rolling shaded slopes of Jubilee College State Park will take on the appearance of a Renaissance faire as strolling troubadours, traditional English plays and knights in combat will entertain you, while nearby craftsmen work at their trades. (10-5 p.m.)

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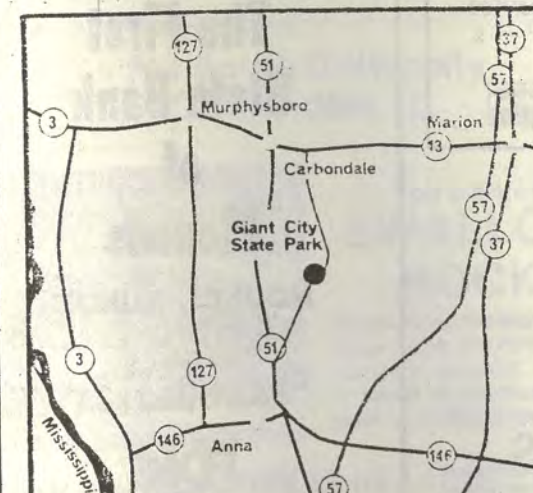
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GIANT CITY
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MAKANDA, ILLINOIS

The Great Guide to Illinois Places

- Hinsdale**—Fine Arts Festival (painting, pottery & sculpture), downtown Hinsdale. (10-5 p.m.)
St. Augustine—Horse Show, Indian Point Campgrd. (Sat. 6 p.m.; Sun: Noon)
Waukegan—Lake Co. Women's 12" Softball Tournament, Dugdale Pk.
Waukegan—"Lost Arts Festival," Bowen Pk.
Chicago—"Taking Things Apart & Putting Them Together" Exhibit, Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (Thru Sept. 4)
Chicago—Summer Carillon Recitals/Robert Lodine, Rockefeller Mem. Chapel, Univ. of Chi. (4 p.m.)
Downers Grove—"Chroma '77 Art Fair," Fischel Pk., Grove St. (Noon-5 p.m.)
Mundelein—Art Fair, Hawley St. & Seymour Ave. (tentative location). (10-5 p.m.)
Peotone—Antique Show, Will Co. Fairgrds. (9-5 p.m.)
Roselle—Ice Cream Social w/entertainment, Roselle State Bank Parking Lot. (2 p.m.)
Springfield—Summer Preview Race Program, Grandstand & Race Track, Ill. State Fairgrds.
Wheeling—"Parade of Champions" (Nat'l Drum & Bugle Corp. competition), Rt. 83 & Hintz Rd.
Watseka—Flea Market, Old Courthouse Mus. (8 a.m.)

- 30** **Arlington Heights**—Festival '77 "Frontier Days," Rec. Pk. (till 11 p.m.) (Thru July 4)
Chicago—Summer Carillon Recitals/Robert Lodine, Rockefeller Mem. Chapel, Univ. of Chi. (7:30 p.m.)

Du Quoin—Du Quoin State Fair Agricultural Exposition, Du Quoin State Fairgrds. (Thru July 3)

Granite City—July 4th Celebration, Wilson Pk. (Thru July 4)
Macomb—Summer Music Theatre: "Damn Yankees," Browne Hall Theatre, WIU. (8 p.m.) (Thru July 2)
Naperville—Band Concert, Central Pk. (8 p.m.)
Park Forest—4th of July Celebration, Central Pk. (Thru July 4)

West Frankfort—"Old King Coal Festival," City Pk. & throughout West Frankfort. (Thru July 4)

The Great Guide to Illinois Places

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- Evanston**—(Ea. Sat.) Farmers' Market, Benson Ave. between Clark & Sherman. (Thru Nov.)
Nauvoo—(Thru Oct. 15) Excursion Boat, 8 mi. S. of Nauvoo, Rt. 96.
Oak Park—(Ea. Mon. & Thurs., 8:45 p.m.) "Summer on the Mall" (musical entertainment), Oak Park Village Mall. (Thru August)
Springfield—(Ea. Fri., 5:30 p.m.) Old Capitol Music Festivals, Old Capitol Plaza. (Thru Oct. 14)
Waukegan—(Daily Thru Sept.) Boat Charters for Salmon & Trout, Waukegan Harbor. For res. call: 312/244-3474.
West Frankfort—(Ea. Wed., Thurs. & Sun.) "Artist of the Month," Frankfort Area Hist. Mus.
Wheaton—(Ea. Sun., 3 p.m.) Chamber Music, Small Bands & Choruses, Cantigny Gardens & Grounds.
Zion—(Ea. Fri. & Sat., 8 p.m.) Passion Play, Dowie Mem. Drive. (Thru August)
West Frankfort—"First Ladies of America's First 200 Years" Pageant, Frankfort Area Hist. Mus. (8 p.m.)

- 1-3** **Chicago**—Richard Lindner Exhibition, Mus. of Contemporary Art.
Chicago—"The Word as Image," Mus. of Contemporary Art.
Decatur—Summer Showcase Theatre, Kirkland Fine Arts Ctr., Millikin Univ. (8 p.m.)
Du Quoin—Du Quoin State Fair Agricultural Exposition, State Fairgrds.
Goodfield—Bluegrass Festival, Timberline Campgrd. Rodeo Hill. (9 a.m.)
1-4 **Arlington Heights**—Festival '77 "Frontier Days," Rec. Pk. (till 11 p.m.)
Dixon—"Petunia Festival," Page Park and throughout the city. The "Petunia Capital of the World" plays host to such merry-making adventures as art and antique shows and sales, a carnival midway, the "Petunia Festival Beer Garden," and the glorious Petunia parade on Saturday at 2 p.m.
1-31 **Champaign**—"A Stitch at a Time" Exhibit, Champaign Co. Hist. Mus. (Thru Aug. 7)
Chicago—"America's Inventive Genius," Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (Thru Dec.)
Chicago—"Anamorphic Art" Exhibit, Mus. of Sci. & Ind. (Thru Sept. 1)



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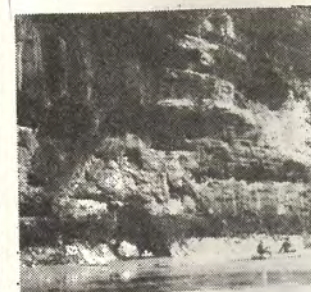
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- 2 Albion**—Pork Day, Town Square.
Alton—Fireworks on the Mississippi, downtown. (9 p.m.) (Raindate, July 3)
Cordova—"Supercharged Funny Car Race," Cordova Drag Strip, Rt. 84. (8 p.m.)
Oregon—Square Dance/Dale Hayenga, caller, St. Mary's School. (8-11 p.m.)
Peoria—"Aida," Glen Oak Amphitheater. (8 p.m.)
2-4 Alton—Art & Craft Fair, 3rd & Belle Streets. (Noon-10 p.m.)
3 Du Quoin—Midwest Championship Tractor Pull, State Fairgrds. (Noon)
Hickory Hills—Street Fair, Roberts Rd. from 91st to 94th St. (10 a.m.-Dusk)
Pekin—4th of July Fireworks "Honor America" Program, Mem. Stadium. (6:30 p.m.-10 p.m.)
Vandalia—Horse Show, Okaw Saddle Club, Rt. 185 No. (11 a.m.)
Watseka—"Artist of the Month," Old Courthouse Mus. (1-30 p.m.)
3-4 Okawville—Independence Day Celebration, Community Pk.
Sepo/Waterford—"4th of July in the Country," So. entry to Spoon River Drive, near Dickson Mounds.
3-31 Peoria Heights—Illinois Artists' Show, Tower Pk. Gallery.
4 Anna—4th of July Celebration, Anna City Park.
Basco—4th of July Celebration, Ball Pk.
Beardstown—4th of July Celebration & Fireworks, Swimming Pool Pk.
Cerro Gordo—4th of July Chicken Fry & Fireworks, H.S. Cafeteria.
Chicago—Fireworks Display, Olive Pk., Lakefront. (9 p.m.)
Chicago—"An Old-Fashioned Fourth of July Celebration," Chicago Hist. Society. (10:30 a.m.-Noon)

Steppenwolf Theatre Troupe at Chicago's Hull House Theatre, 3212 Broadway, 5-weekend engagement beginning July 1 in Wallace Shawn's comedy, "Our Late Night." This troupe shows "acting of staggering power" says Chicago Daily News critic Richard Christiansen. "Whatever they perform and wherever they play it, I hope to see this gifted group in action."

- 8-9 Arcola**—Farmers' Market, downtown area. (10-5 p.m.)
8-10 Decatur—Summer Showcase Theatre, Kirkland Fine Arts Ctr., Millikin Univ. (8 p.m.)
9 Jonesboro—Ice Cream Social, Jonesboro Square.
Peoria—Farmers' Market, Fulton St. betw. Jefferson & Adams. (9-2 p.m.)
9-10 Cahokia—"13 Star Day Celebration," Cahokia Hist. Pk., Rts. 3 & 157. (10:30 a.m.)
9-31 Chicago—Claes Oldenburg's Mouse & Ray-Gun Museums, Mus. of Contemporary Art. (Thru Sept. 4)
10 London Mills—Canoe Races, Spoon River Pk. (8-5 p.m.)
Ottawa—Dog Show, La Salle Co. Fairgrds. (9-6 p.m.)
10-14 Du Quoin—National Campers & Hikers Assn. Convention, Du Quoin State Fairgrds.
10-31 Wilmette—Art Show/Norbert Witkowski, Mette Gallery, Laurel Ctr. (Thru Aug. 12)
16-17 Belleville—Belleville Flea Market, Belle-Clair Expo Ctr. (10-5 p.m.)
Galena—Flea Market, Turner Hall. (9-5 p.m.)

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 *THE RONNIE MILSAP-TAMMY WYNETTE-STATLERS SHOW (Sat., Aug. 27, 6 & 9 p.m., \$6)
 *THE BILLY CRADDOCK-CRYSTAL GAYLE-MEL TILLIS SHOW (Sun., Aug. 28, 6 & 9 p.m., \$6)
 *THE CHARLIE RICH SHOW (Mon., Aug. 29, 6 & 9 p.m., \$7)
 *THE DONNA FARGO SHOW (Aug. 30 & 31, 8 p.m., \$6)
 *THE DANNY DAVIS & NASHVILLE BRASS SHOW (Sept. 1 & 2, 8 p.m., \$6)
 *THE HENRY MANCINI SHOW (Sat., Sept. 3, 6 & 9 p.m., \$7)
 *THE HELEN REDDY SHOW (Sun., Sept. 4, 6 & 9 p.m., \$7)
 *THE RED SKELTON SHOW (Mon., Sept. 5, 8 p.m., \$7)
 *U.S.A.C. AUTO RACES (Sat., Aug. 27 - Stock Car 100-Miles) (Sun., Aug. 28 - Dirt Car 100-Miles)
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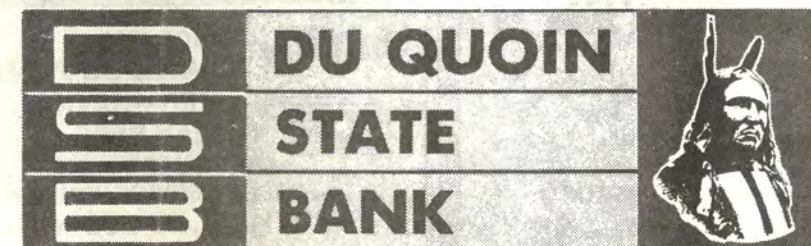


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- 11-12 **Belleville**—4-H Show, Belle-Clair Exposition Hall.
 11-17 **Chicago**—Stuttgart Ballet, Arie Crown Theatre, McCormick Place. (8 p.m.)
 12-13 **Peoria**—“Many Moons,” Glen Oak Park Amph. (8:15 p.m.)
 13-17 **Springfield**—“The Desert Song,” Springfield Muni Opera. (8:30 p.m.)
 14-16 **Macomb**—Summer Music Theatre: “Anything Goes,” Browne Hall Theatre, WIU. (8 p.m.)
 15-17 **Decatur**—Summer Showcase Theatre, Kirkland Fine Arts Ctr., Millikin Univ. (8 p.m.)
 15-23 **Peoria**—Heart of Illinois Fair, Expo Gardens.
 16 **Evanston**—Robert Crown Carnival, Robert Crown Comm. Ctr. (11-3 p.m.)
Momence—Flea Market & Street Sales, downtown streets. (9 a.m.)
Peoria—Farmers’ Market, Fulton St. betw. Jefferson & Adams. (9-2 p.m.)
 16-31 **Chicago**—“2,000 Years of American Indian Art” Exhibit, Art Institute. (Thru Oct. 30)
 17 **Amboy**—Antique Show & Flea Market, 4-H Fairgrds. (9-5
 20-23 **Ina**—Blue Grass & Folk Festival, Sherwood Camping Resort.
 24 **Peotone**—Antique Show, Will County Fairgrds. (9-5 p.m.)
Woodstock—“Music in Motion” (drum & bugle corp parade & pageant), Woodstock H.S. Football Field. (1-11 p.m.)
 25-29 **Walnut**—Little League Tournament, Campus Ballfield.
 27-31 **Evergreen Park**—National Jr. Racquetball Tournament, Evergreen Bath & Tennis Club.
 28-29 **Peoria**—Horse Show, Expo Gardens Arena.
 28-30 **Macomb**—“The King & I,” Browne Hall Theatre, WIU. (8 p.m.)
 28-31 **Peotone**—Will Co. Thresherman Show, County Fairgrds. (9-5 p.m.)

- 29-31 **Freeport**—“Old Time Threshing Show, Antique Displays & Flea Market,” Stephenson Co. Fairgrds. (Parade ea. day, 1 p.m.)
Jewett—Homecoming Celebration, Homecoming Pk.
Springfield—“West Side Story,” Springfield Muni Opera. (8:30 p.m.)

- 30 **Albion**—“Chowder in 50-Gallon Kettles,” Albion Pk. (Noon)

- Arthur**—Mennonite Relief Sale, Merchants Bldg., Fairgrds. (6 a.m.)
Hinsdale—Iris Sale, Hinsdale Comm. House. (11-4 p.m.)
 30-31 **Belleville**—Outdoor Mass Novena, Nat’l Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows, Outdoor Altar. (8 p.m.) (Thru Aug. 7)
Essex—State Championship Water Ski Tournament, Sun Recreation Club.
Gurnee—5th Annual King Richard’s Faire: “A Return to the Renaissance,” no. of Gurnee; 3/4 mi. from I-94 Russell Road Interchange.
Mt. Vernon—Three Artists Show, Mitchell Mus. (1-5 p.m.) (Thru Aug. 28)
Waukegan—Gesky Memorial 16” Men’s Softball Tournament, Dugdale Pk.
 31 **Du Quoin**—Nat’l Championship Motorcycle Race, Du Quoin State Fairgrds. (Noon)
Ottawa—Flea Market, Washington Pk., & Friendship Day Parade (2 p.m.), LaSalle St.

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(Continued From Page 26)
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 Big Mound Prairie (Wayne) (now Boyles-town)
 Big Prairie (Logan) (now Boynton)
 Big Prairie (Wabash)
 Big Prairie (White)
 Bone Prairie (Marion) (part of Romine Prairie)
 Bonus Prairie (Boone)
 Brush Prairie (Wayne)
 Bruton's Prairie (Washington) (later Three Mile Prairie)
 Buckeye Prairie (Christian)
 Buck Prairie (Edwards)
 Buffalo Prairie (Rock Island)
 Burnt Prairie (White)
 Clays Prairie (Edwards)
 Cox's Prairie (Jackson)
 Dunlap's Prairie (Cook) (now part of Franklin Park)
 East Prairie (Boone)

Eaton's Prairie (Perry)
 Eel's Prairie (Hamilton)
 Elk Prairie (Jackson) (now Elkhorn)
 Elk Prairie (Jefferson)
 English Prairie (Edwards)
 Fancy Prairie (Menard)
 Flat Prairie (Randolph)
 Fork Prairie (Sangamon)
 Lamotte Prairie (Crawford) (now Fort Lamotte)
 Four Mile Prairie (Fayette)
 Four Mile Prairie (Perry)
 Four Mile Prairie (Shelby)
 Fox Prairie (Richland)
 Franklin's Prairie (Pike)
 Froggy Prairie (Adams)
 Garden Prairie (Boone)
 Garden Prairie (Wayne)
 Gaston's Prairie (Greene)
 Gillespie's Prairie (Randolph)
 Gillham's Prairie (Madison)
 Gilliam's Prairie (Perry)
 Goose Nest Prairie (Coles)
 Goose Lake Prairie (Putnam)

Grand Prairie (Jefferson)
 Grand Prairie (Marion)
 Greasy Prairie (Morgan)
 Guinea Prairie (Schuyler)
 Half Moon Prairie (Marshall)
 Hancock Prairie (Hancock) (now La Harpe)
 Hargrave Prairie (Wayne)
 Hawkins Prairie (Jersey)
 Heacock Prairie (Randolph)
 Herald's Prairie (White)
 Herrin's Prairie (Williamson) (now Herrin)
 Herring's Prairie (Williamson) (now Herrin)
 Hickory Hill Prairie (Wayne)
 High Prairie (Marshall)
 High Prairie (St. Clair)
 Highland Prairie (McHenry)
 Hill Prairie (St. Clair)
 Hogg's Prairie (Hamilton)
 Holt's Prairie (Perry)
 Horse Prairie Town (St. Clair) (now Fayetteville)



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 Jewell's Prairie (Jo Daviess)
 Johnson's Prairie (Wayne)
 Jones' Prairie (Peoria)
 Jordan's Prairie (Jefferson) (now Dix)
 Knight's Prairie (Hamilton)
 La Prairie Center (Marshall)
 La Prairie (Kankakee) (now Tucker)
 La Prairie (Adams)
 La Prairie (Winnebago) (now Winnebago)
 Liberty Prairie (Madison)
 Lack Prairie (Wabash)
 Little Prairie (Marion)
 Little Prairie (Richland)
 Lively's Prairie (Randolph)
 Locust Prairie (Wayne)
 Lost Prairie (Perry) (now Cutler)
 Long Prairie (Edwards)
 Long Prairie (Wayne)
 Long Prairie (Winnebago)
 Looking Glass Prairie (St. Clair)
 Lovell's Prairie (Marion)
 Manning's Prairie (Jackson)
 Marnie Prairie (Madison)
 Mills Prairie (Edwards)
 Moore's Prairie (Hamilton)
 Moore's Prairie (Jefferson)
 Mud Prairie (Washington)
 Mud Prairie (Wayne)



CONCENTRATED USE OF place names involving the word prairie reflects preoccupation or fascination by early residents with prairies they found interfingering forests in southern tip. (x-groves).

North Prairie (Cass)
 North Prairie (Knox)
 North Prairie (Lake)
 North Prairie (Scott)
 North Prairie (Washington)
 Orange Prairie (Peoria)
 Paddock's Prairie (Madison)
 Parker's Prairie (Coles)
 Pearl Prairie (Pike)
 Pink Prairie (Henry)
 Poor Prairie (Williamson)
 Prairie Township (Crawford)
 Prairie Township (Edgar)
 Prairie Township (Hancock)
 Prairie (Henry)
 Prairie (Mason)
 Prairie (Randolph)
 Prairie (Shelby)
 Prairie Bird (Shelby)
 Prairie Center (Ottawa)
 Prairie City (Cumberland) (now Toledo)
 Prairie City (Ford)
 Prairie City (McDonough)
 Prairie City (Macon)
 Prairie City (Madison)
 Prairie Creek (La Salle) (now part of Streator)
 Prairie Creek (Logan)
 Prairie Creek (Will)
 Prairie Du Long (Monroe—St. Clair)
 Prairie De True (Putnam) (now Hennepin)
 Prairie Du Port (St. Clair)
 Prairie Du Ronde (Randolph)

Prairie Farm (Macoupin) (now Gillespie)
 Prairie Grove (Clark)
 Prairie Hall (Macon)
 Prairie Heights (Montgomery) (now part of Hillsboro)
 Prairie Heights (Will) (now part of Joliet)
 Prairie Hill (Williamson)
 Prairie Home (Shelby)
 Prairie Lawn (St. Clair)
 Prairie Mascot (Calhoun)
 Prairie Mine (St. Clair)
 Prairie Mound (Fayette)
 Prairie Pond (DeKalb)
 Prairie Tammarais St. Clair)
 Prairie Town (Madison)
 Prairie View (Lake)
 Prairiefield (Rock Island)
 Prairie Hall (Macon)
 Prairieeton (Lawrence)
 Prairie town (Madison)
 Prairie View (Champaign) (now Longview)
 Prairieville (Lee) (now RFD Dixon)
 Prairieville (Randolph)
 Preston's Prairie (Carroll)
 Rattan's Prairie (Madison)
 Ridge Prairie (St. Clair)
 Round Prairie (Madison)
 Round Prairie (Marshall)
 Round Prairie (Sangamon)
 Round Prairie (Shelby)
 Round Prairie (Stephenson)
 Round Prairie (Wayne)
 Sand Prairie (Tazewell)
 Seven Mile Prairie (Marion) (now Centralia)
 Seven Mile Prairie (White)
 Six Mile Prairie (Franklin—Williamson)
 Six Mile Prairie (Madison)
 Sloan's Prairie (Wabash)
 Smith's Prairie (Fulton)
 Smooth Prairie (Madison)
 South Prairie (Boone)
 South Prairie (Henderson)
 Spanish Needle Prairie (Macoupin)
 String Prairie (Greene)
 Sugar Creek Prairie (Richland)
 Summit Prairie (Marion)
 Taylor's Prairie (Greene)
 Ten Mile Prairie (Richland)
 The Barrnes (Scott)
 The Barrens (Wabash)
 Thom's Prairie (Gallatin)
 Three Mile Prairie (Washington)
 Trapp Prairie (Effingham)
 Twelve Mile Prairie (St. Clair)
 Tuthill's Prairie (Jackson)
 Walnut Prairie (Clark)
 Weatherford's Prairie (Macoupin)
 Webb's Prairie (Franklin)
 White's Prairie (Crawford)
 Willow Prairie (Crawford)
 Wilson's Prairie (Wabash)
 Wolf Prairie (Jefferson)
 Wolf Prairie (Lawrence)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, James N. *Illinois Place Names*, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill. Occasional Publication No. 54. 1968.
 Crosset & Dunlap. *The New Crosset Road Atlas*, New York. 1976. 128 pp.

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS



EARLY PHOTOGRAPH OF Denkman House shows trellis no longer there with seats overlooking view. House was completed in 1911.

Prairie School Mansion in Rock Island

Famous Illinois Architecture: XXXI

By Paul E. Sprague

SUZANNE Christine Denkmann (1872-1942) began her palatial brick mansion in 1909 high on a hillside overlooking Rock Island, Davenport, and the Mississippi River valley. She was the

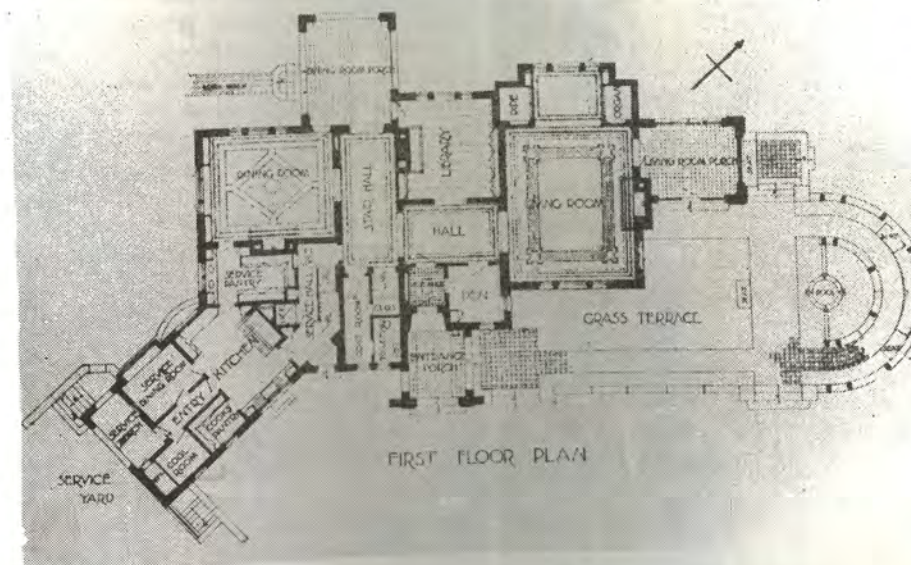
youngest daughter of Frederick Carl A. Denkmann (1822-1905) and Catherine Bloedel Denkmann (d. 1907), a prominent and wealthy Rock Island family. In 1860 her father had formed a part-

nership with his brother-in-law, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, in a lumber business that prospered and still survives today under the Weyerhaeuser name.

Suzanne Denkmann studied at Dana Hall, Wellesley College and the Chicago Kindergarten College before returning to Rock Island. There she became active in civic projects.

The house she commissioned in 1909 was finished in 1911, just in time for her and her new husband, attorney John Henry Hauberg, to move into following their wedding in 1911. Designed for her by Prairie School architect Robert C. Spencer Jr., close friend of Frank Lloyd Wright and a resident of River Forest, the house is a mature work of early modern architecture.

Stimulated by the idea of a modern architectural style, Spencer gradually modified his historically-oriented picturesque buildings of the 1890's into the severe geometry of the Denkmann House. Although there are still reminiscences in it of the historic styles,



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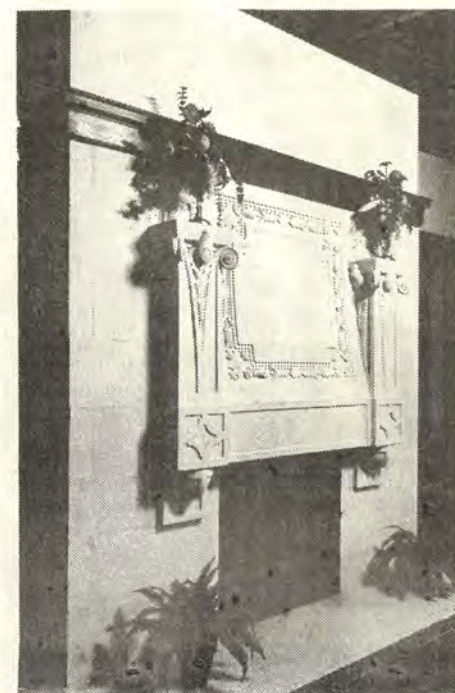
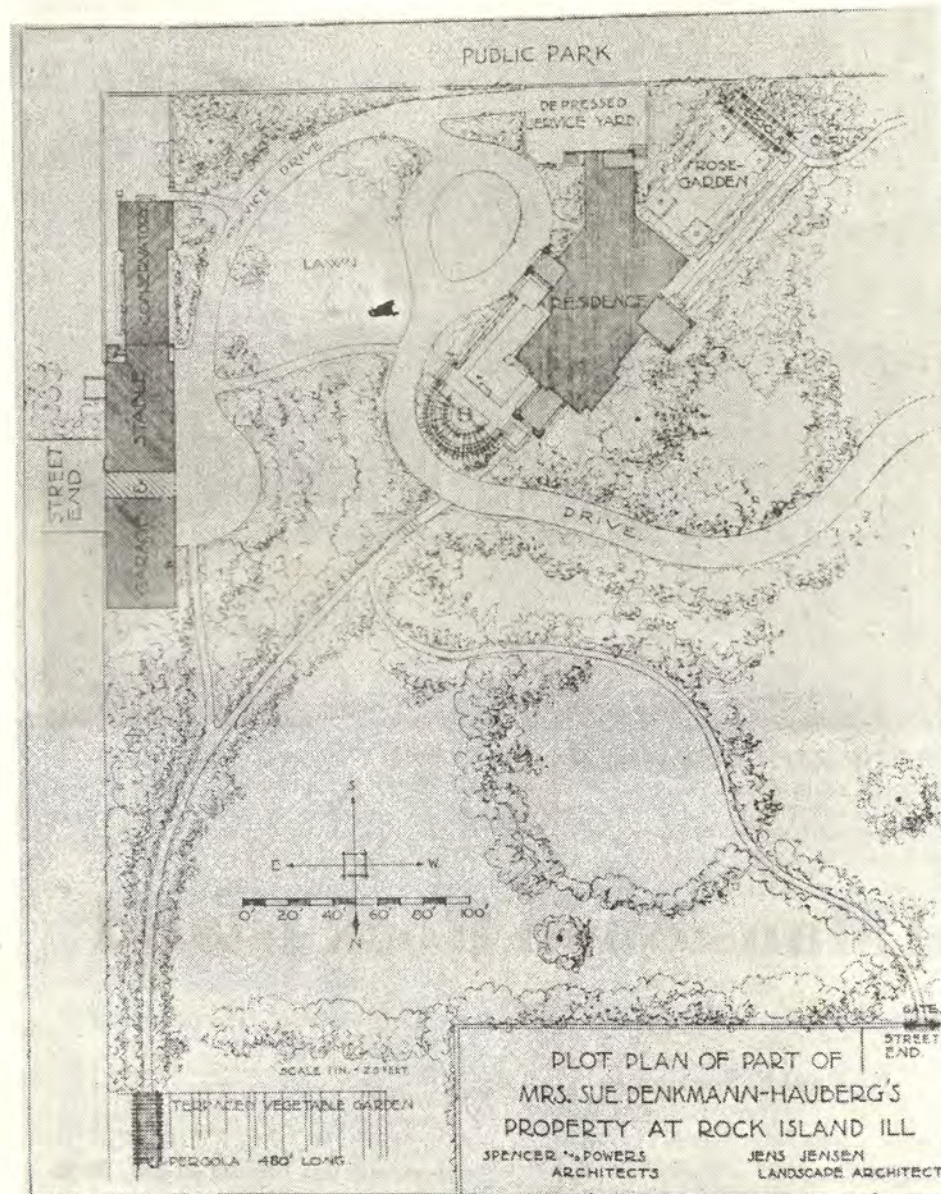
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LIBRARY FIREPLACE designed by architect Robert C. Spencer Jr. Note tulips used in design.

especially in the medieval half-timbering of some walls and gables, even these have here become disciplined exercises in a rectilinear subdivision of surface. In place of traditional architectural ornament, Spencer designed a stylized tulip, Miss Denkmann's favorite flower, as theme for nearly all the decorative details.

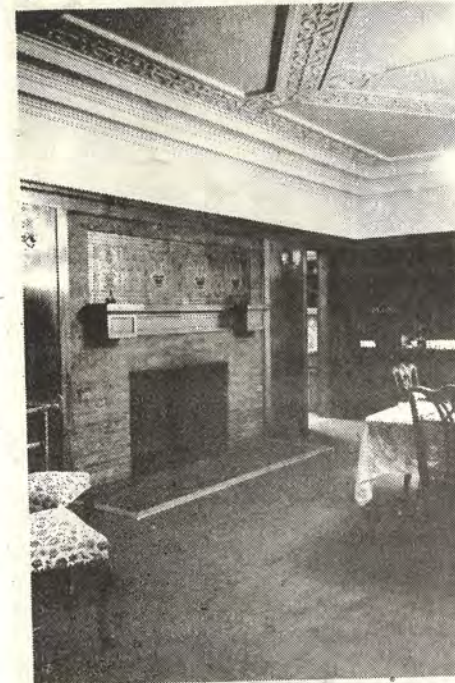
The siting of the house is splendid. It wraps around the top of a curving hillside following a highly disciplined yet quite irregular plan. The service wing, placed at an angle to the main part of the house, follows the sweeping curve of the hilltop while, at the same time, providing a functional visual separation between the two parts. Jens Jensen, the famed Chicago landscape architect, laid out the ten-acre site, using as his theme a Wisconsin woodland predominating in birches and evergreens.

The interior planning is varied and irregular. At one end of the living room there are on each side handsome wooden screens with tulip decorations designed by Spencer. These cover the pipes of a built-in organ. Spencer's modern fireplace was replaced in 1926 by an historic one imported from England. The fireplaces in the library and

UPPER LEFT IS plot plan by famed landscape architect Jens Jensen. Lower photograph from the period, looking southeast past drive with Jensen landscape in foreground.

ORIGINAL LIVING ROOM fireplace, now replaced with imported fireplace, repeated tulip motif in mosaic.

DINING ROOM FIREPLACE, again with tulip motif.

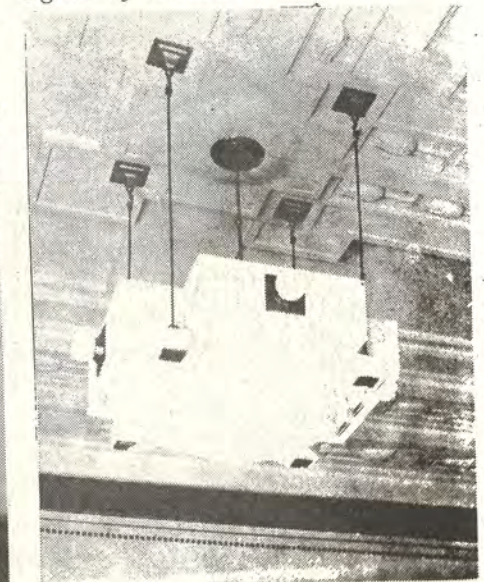
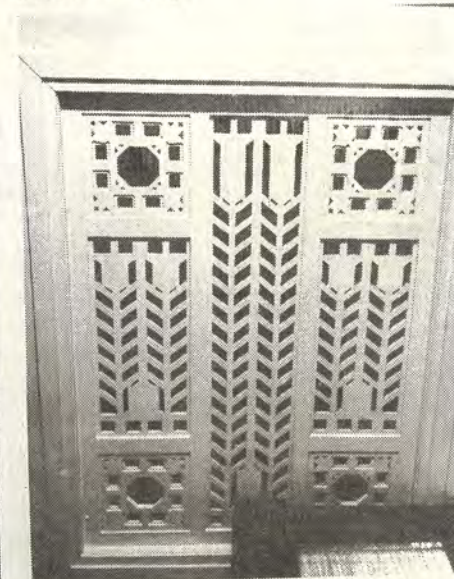


TULIP PANELS AT front entrance. Note bronze and glass lamp now missing from pedestal (right).



ORNAMENTAL geometric grille above stairway.

LIVING ROOM CHANDELIER designed by architect.



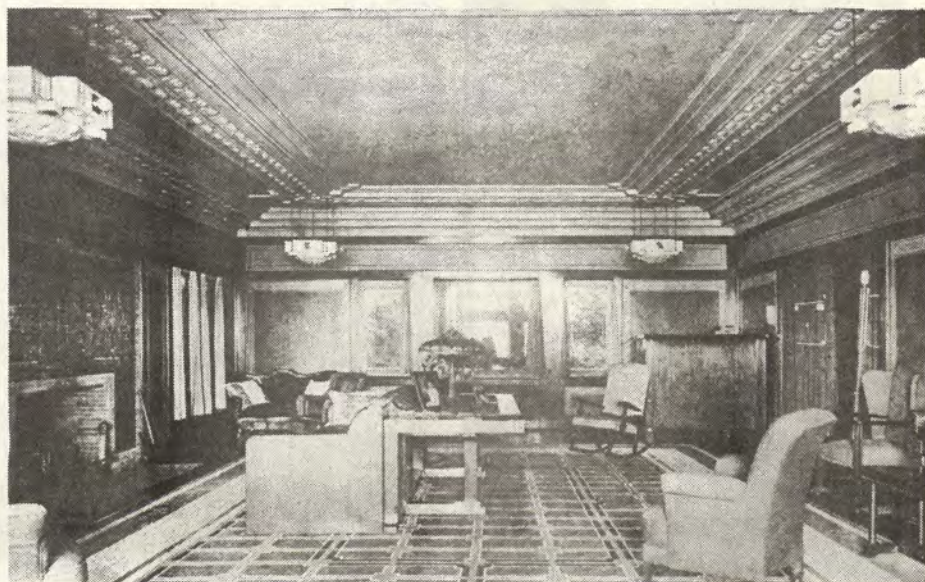
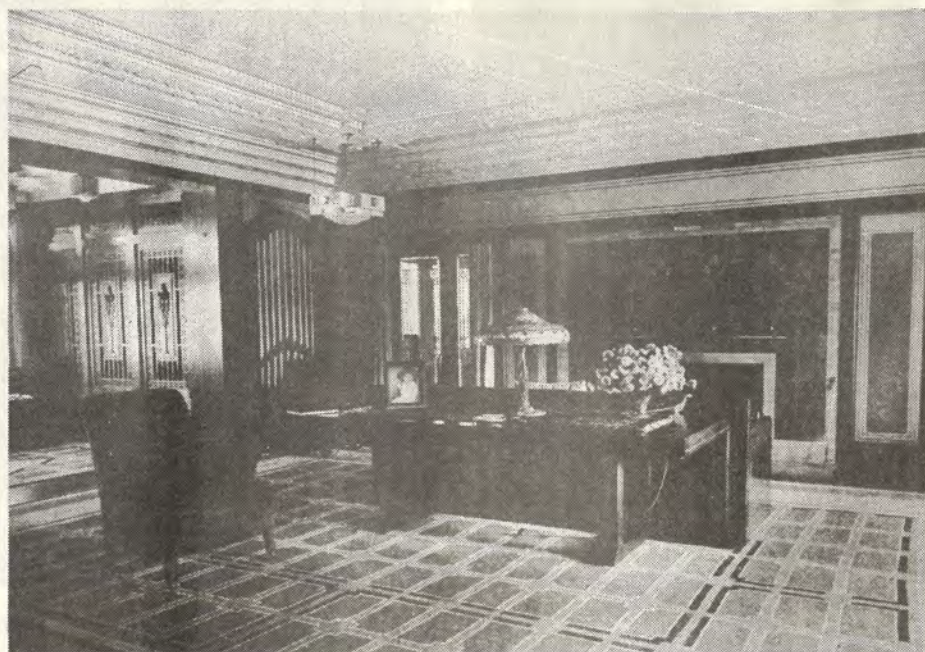
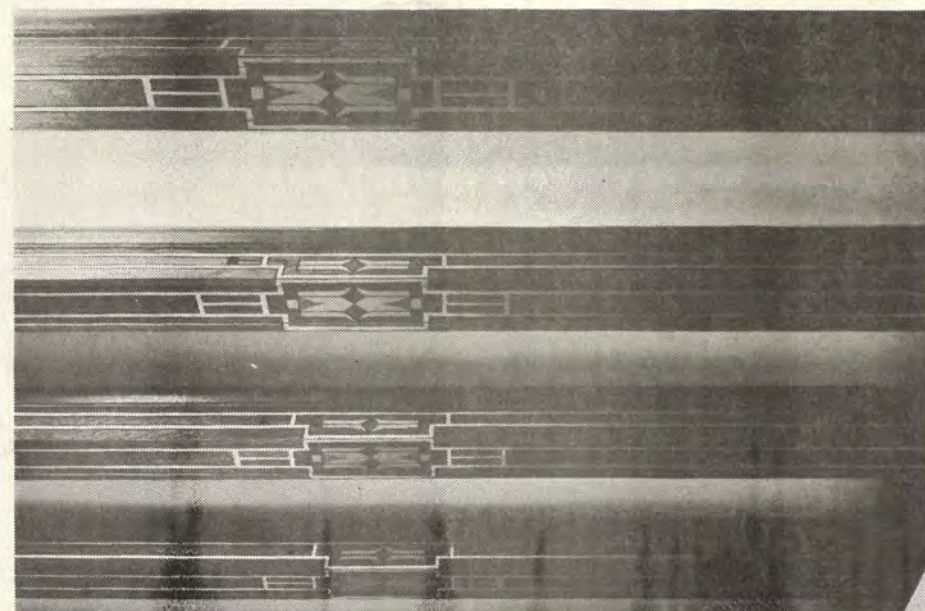


TULIP GRILLE COVERS organ pipes in living room.

(UPPER RIGHT) PAINTED beams of library, designed by the architect, repeats highly stylized theme.

LIVING ROOM LOOKING toward porch on northeast side. Organ grilles (left), plaster work, chandeliers, rug, wall surfaces, ornamental glass designed by the architect.

LIVING ROOM LOOKING southeast, with portiers, drapes, rug and fireplace designed by architect.



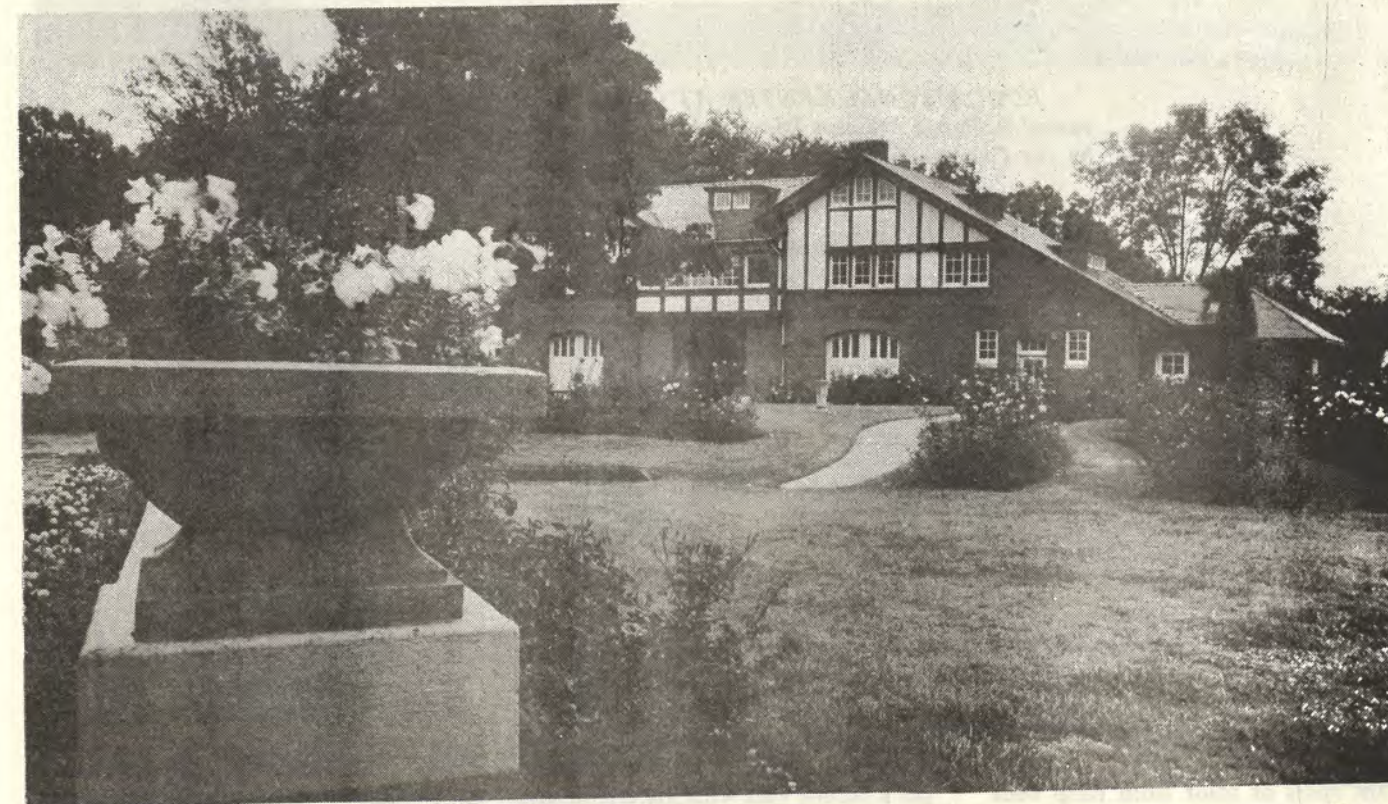
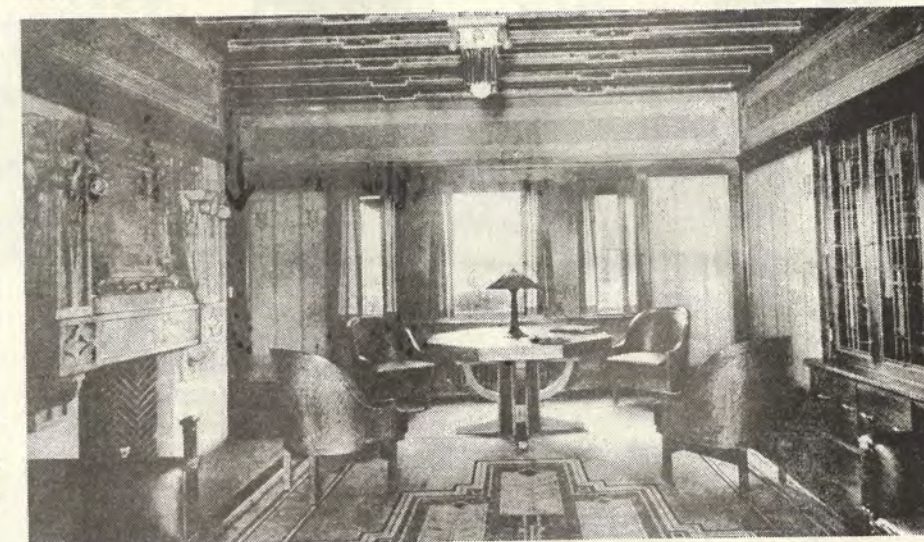
DINING ROOM AND library, with all furnishings and surfaces including fireplace designed by architect and executed by Niedecken & Walbridge of Milwaukee.

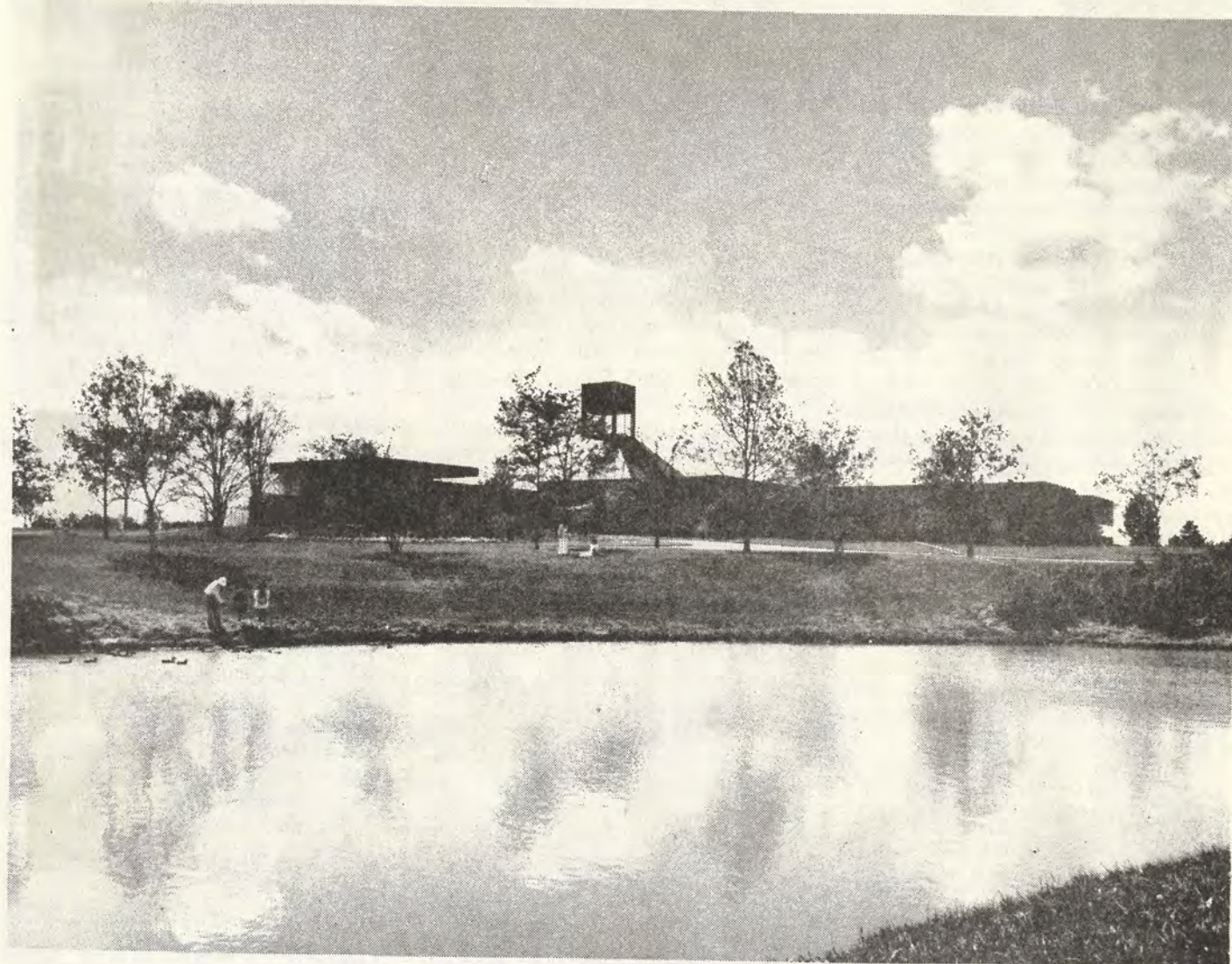
dining room are still the originals designed by Spencer. Painted decorations on the beams of the library ceiling, the geometric screens in the ceiling of the main staircase, the decorative plaster borders of the ceilings and the art glass windows are other innovative touches by the architect. No longer in the house are the rugs, portieres, drapes and chandeliers that were made by the Milwaukee firm of Niedecken & Walbridge from Spencer's designs.

In 1956 the house and grounds were given by the Hauberg heirs to the City of Rock Island for use as a civic center. This house, perhaps the largest ever built by Spencer and one of his finest works, is an important milestone in the outward spread of early modern architecture in America from its midwestern center at Chicago. As the home of one of Rock Island's most prominent families and one of the largest and most distinguished residences in that city, it is also a monument of considerable local interest.



DENKMAN HOUSE LOOKING northeast to garage/stable. Originally a greenhouse was attached at right.





EDUCATIONAL CENTER AT Chicago Botanic Garden, owned by Forest Preserve District of Cook County and managed by the Chicago Horticultural Society.

An Island of Beauty

The Chicago Botanic Garden

By Joyce Marshall Brukoff

IN SPRING, a midwestern garden is at its moment of glory, with the delicate greens, pinks and whites of flowering trees and shrubs making a filmy pattern of pastel against the more vibrant spots of color from tulip beds

and the occasional purple-red of the Norway maple or the flowering plum. So it is with the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society in Glencoe, a North Shore suburb of Chicago. On a recent visit with my friend and

society member Louise Leekley, I discovered the amazing growth of this lovely spot since its inception in the 1960's. As we drove in from the entrance gate, masses of daffodils were naturalized as the road wound towards

a subtly hidden parking area. There must have been thousands of them, and the effect was spectacular. After parking, we wandered over to the brand new educational building, a tribute to the architect who designed it with a simple yet dramatic form which blends with and enhances the surrounding landscaping. As we approached the building, we again were treated to another visual delight, really large plantings of tulips in graceful curves and with unique and tasteful color groupings.

It is a very fine facility, designed and intended as an educational and research institution whose primary objectives are to accumulate and disseminate information in all aspects of horticulture, within the framework of a pleasant garden setting. This aim is one which the indefatigable Chicago Horticultural Society has happily achieved. The conservatories and exhibit halls are largely devoted to educational displays that assist the public in developing a better understanding of the various botanical, horticultural, and gardening principles and techniques. This is supplemented by educational programs conducted in the form of classes, lectures, films and exhibits.

A sampling of the type of activity offered this spring includes, among many others, classes and lectures on gourds, container gardening, broad leaf evergreens, ferns and flower arranging. There are field trips to the Indiana Dunes and the Garfield Conservatory, a rose clinic day, a morning in the fine

Botanic Gardens library and a very comprehensive children's summer program. There are the expected things like walking tours through the Botanic Gardens and the unexpected, such as classes in utilizing plant dyes and introduction to scientific illustration. There's even a class in nature photography. In short, there is no reason why anyone with an interest in the botanical side of life who lives in the Chicago region should find life boring this summer!

The 300-acre Botanic Garden was originally a marshland filled with grasses and shrubs. As the polluted water did not drain off, the architect, John Simonds, designed conduits to reroute water to the east side of Edens Expressway, a thoroughfare which borders the gardens on the west. An area near the old entrance at Dundee Road was left untouched to provide a natural sanctuary for birds and wildlife. In October, 1966, bulldozers began reshaping the land, scraping off the 300,000 cubic yards of top soil and molding the over one million cubic yards of clay remaining into nine islands and 60 acres of lagoons.

The Garden has come a long way since that 1966 beginning. Now a narrated tram tour takes visitors from the west portico of the Education Center on a scheduled basis through the various areas of the park. With frequent stops, the comprehensive narration gives the background and development of the garden. Stops include the nature trail

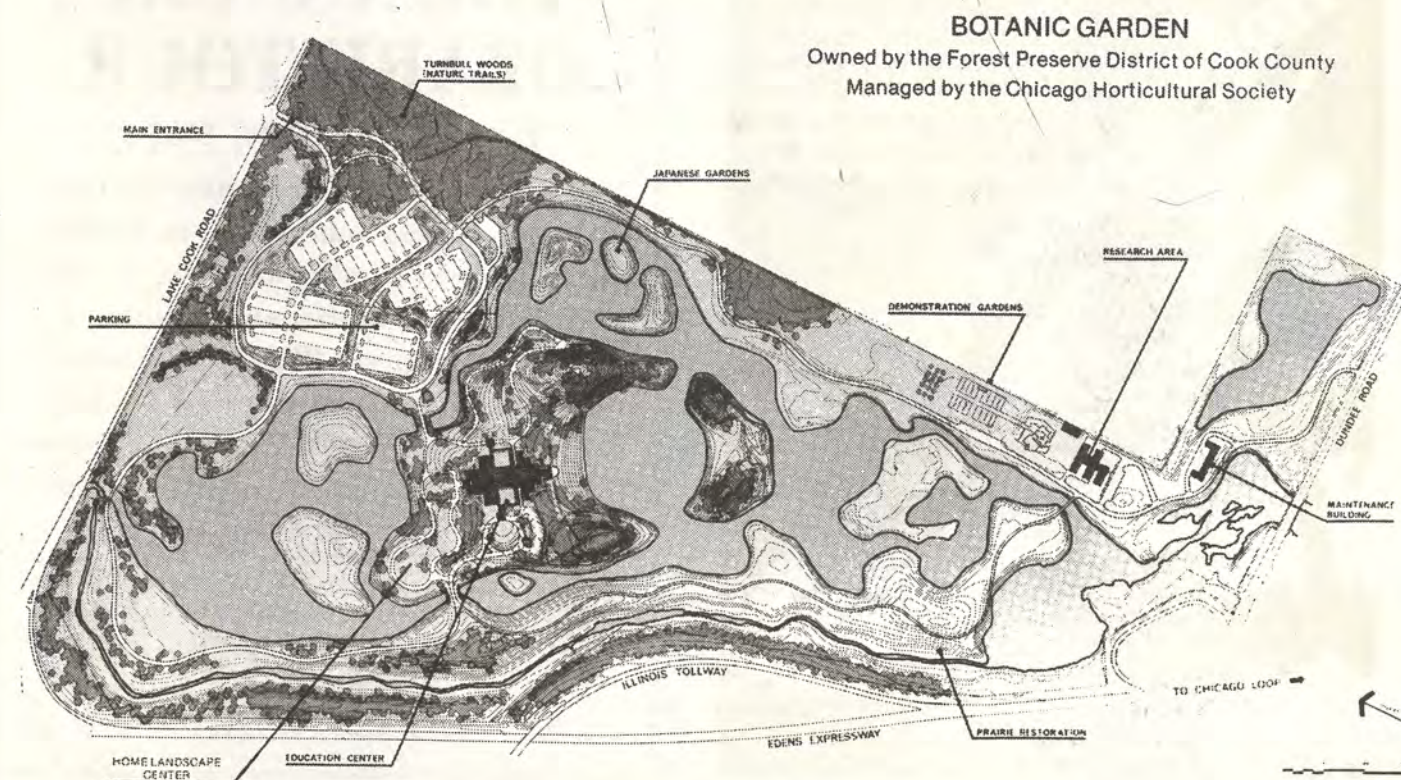
and the demonstration garden.

The main island, largest of the nine, consists of 12.5 acres. Adjoining the Education Center on this island is a new home landscape center, under development to allow homeowners to relate the area to his own property. Now being finished, this area will consist of winding trails, gardens, decks and patios.

The Education Center was designed by Edward Larabee Barnes of New York. It is a delight to the eye and senses. Built with expansive use of natural materials such as an exterior of Chicago Common Brick, natural wood and Kasota Stone and brick pavers for flooring, the building contains an auditorium, Museum of Floral Arts, Library, Exhibition Hall and greenhouses.

Of special interest at the Botanic Garden are the Demonstration Gardens. These small gardens are designed for restricted spaces. One section is devoted to ground covers, broad leaf evergreens, rocks and a pool. Another has annuals and perennials which are changed seasonally. There is a demonstration garden and greenhouse for the physically handicapped, a turf test plot, dwarf fruit tree area and children's vegetable garden. My particular favorite is the herb garden, in the center of which is a lovely knot garden surrounded by wattle fence.

And there is more. The three Japanese Gardens are underway and plant materials are now being placed and selected with great care to reflect the spe-



JUNE-JULY, 1977

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

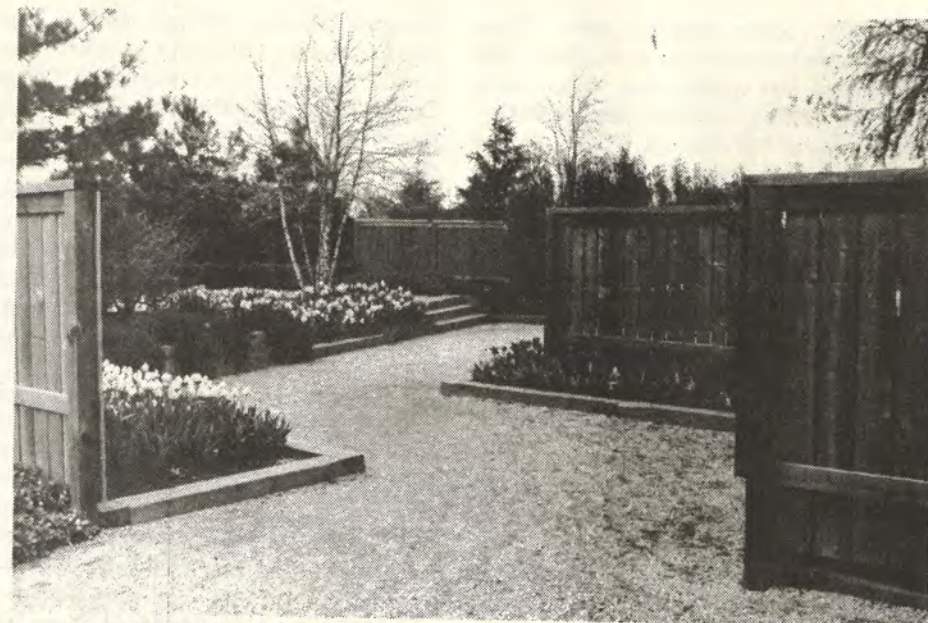
Page 43

cial character of oriental gardens. Rocks, plantings and stone lanterns are being gradually added and the first planned structure is to include a typical Japanese tea house. Also, again one of my favorite areas, is Turnbull Woods. this consists of 15 acres of natural woodlands to which have been added wildflowers, ferns, rhododendrons and some evergreens. Trails wind through the area with labels on many plants and when we were there in early May, the forest floor was carpeted with white trillium.

Visitors will find that all plantings in the more formal gardens have labels. They are photosensitized, anodized aluminum and have the following information:

1. Botanic name (Latin . . . the same usage world-wide)
2. Common name (varies in different areas)
3. Cultivar if a man-made species
4. Family
5. Location where the plant grows naturally.

Each year, the Botanic Garden receives about \$1,000,000 in tax money for the maintenance and upkeep of the property. Other financial support comes from the Chicago Horticultural



PLANTINGS ALONG WALKWAY offer dozens of views of the changing seasons.

Society. The five million dollar Education Center, which was dedicated in June of 1976, is being financed entirely through private contributions. When you visit the gardens, you see dedicated members of the Chicago Horticultural Society hard at work, volunteering their services in various ways from manning

the lovely gift shop to helping researchers in the fine library. The society is to be applauded for a job well done, for creating an educational facility on the fringe of an urban metropolis which can envelop the visitor in a serenely lovely island of beauty.



FORTY-EIGHTH STRAIGHT YEAR

THE ANNUAL OZARK TOUR

July 17, 18, 19, 1977

Three days in the Shawnee National Forest, tour via school bus to hidden, out of the way places, hike into ancient Indian shelter bluffs, sleep under the stars. A southern Illinois institution! Adults \$40; 16 and under \$25, must be accompanied by adult. Great country meals. Reservations must be made prior to July 1.

Send Reservations To:
Annual Ozark Tour
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Box A, Benton, IL 62812

Climbing the Genealogical Tree

with Carol Sims Rademacher

The Illinois Regional Archival Depository System

HOW MANY OF you have gone into courthouses to search for records of your ancestors and found, due to the volume of old records, access is almost impossible? The county clerk, trying to perform his/her primary duty, does not take time to search for that old record and tempers may flare. Perhaps the records were stored before the present county clerk took office and he/she honestly doesn't know if the record is extinct.

It would seem that help is well on the way.

In 1961 the Local Records Act was passed by legislation which set up two Local Records commissions. One of the Commissions was for Cook County, the other, for the rest of the state. These Commissions were empowered to authorize or deny officials the right to dispose of useless records.

Local Officials needed more space in which to properly house and maintain present day records. Historians and social scientists, not to mention genealogists were demanding that old records be made readily available. Hence, The Illinois Regional Archival Depository system (IRAD) came into being one year ago, with a \$211,800 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This program is under the direction of the Illinois State Archives. Six Illinois state universities have agreed to participate. Students training to be archivists at these universities will

inventory the records, and make them available to researchers. To date, 2,500 cubic feet of material from 54 counties has been housed in these universities. A depository for Cook County has not been designated at this time.

A map is included which shows the location of the universities, their addresses, and the counties they service.

EIU — Eastern Illinois University, Mrs. Catherine Russell, Office of Library Director, Charleston, IL

ISU — Illinois State University, Joseph Sokan, University Archivist, Normal, IL

NIU — Northern Illinois University, Joseph Bauxar, University Archivist, DeKalb, IL

SIU — Southern Illinois University, Katherine Lockwood, Special Collection Department, Morris Library, Carbondale, IL

SSU — Sangamon State University, Dean DeBolt, University Archivist, Springfield, IL

WIU — Western Illinois University, Gordana Rezab, Special Collection Department, Library, Macomb, IL

Our special thanks to John Daly, Director of the Illinois State Archives for the information included in this article.

The April issue of OI brought a flood of letters. Comments centered on the genealogical forms, as well as the basics we stressed about procedures, and get-



ting your material into print. As we have said before and will again and again, if you are able to complete only three generations correctly, get the material published. Don't use so many "maybes" in the genealogy that your ability as a genealogist is questioned.

Elbert Luedde asks, "How would one submit a manuscript to the editor of a genealogical publication for printing or for obtaining information from the same? Is there any cost involved?"

Choose a society in the area where most of your ancestors lived, for publishing your genealogy. There may still be branches of your family living in the area. You might be lucky enough to find another member working your line.

The manuscript should be typed double-spaced, with an inch margin on all sides and your name and address on all sheets. Be sure to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope (S.A.S.E.) for returning your script, after publishing. It is customary for the society to give an extra copy or two of the quarterly to the person submitting the manuscript. The number varies. It would certainly be to your advantage to belong to a society in the area you are researching.

One thing we would like to suggest is that you check and double check your material before you mail it. You don't want a son or daughter born two years or so after their father died. If this happens make sure you have a notarized affidavit from the mother. The Medical

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Association likes to know about these miracles. This is the reason you must prove each birth, death and marriage as you go along.

There is no cost for having your genealogy printed in a Society's publication.

Libraries in the area in which you are interested would be able to give you the name of a nearby genealogical society.

The Marissa Historical and Genealogical Society

The Genealogical and Publicity Chairperson of the M.H.G.S. says, "May I hope that you will in the near future recommend to your readers that they join an organized society. The societies not only need the membership, we very much need and want their research results for our publications."

The editor of "Branching Out," the quarterly of M.H.G.S., is Ann McDermott Reynolds, P.O. Box 27 Marissa, IL 62257. She is to be commended for this last issue which contained such articles as "Centennial Farms — St. Clair County," "1880 Census — Marissa Township," "Newspapers Abstracts — Republican Advocate, Kaskaskia, IL," transcriptions of three cemeteries, "Will Book A. Randolph County, (Index)," "Index (by Lady's Names) Marriage Records, Randolph County, IL" and "Queries."

All articles were complete in this issue except maybe the newspaper abstracts.

The Library and Museum of the Society is in the Academy Building in the City Park, open 1 to 4 P.M. on Wednesday and Sundays (except Holidays). The society meets the 4th Thursday of each month at 8:30 P.M. For information write: Gloria Frantz Cox, Rt. 2, Marissa, IL 62257. They offer free genealogical assistance for City Park family reunions, and always send someone to The Illinois State Genealogical Conference.

The library includes: Exchange quarterlies from all over the United States, St. Clair County History, Indexed; Index of All Revolutionary War Pension Applications; Genealogical Helper; Genealogical and Historical Atlas of U.S.; Microfilm of 1850 and 1860 Federal Census of St. Clair, Washington, Randolph counties; all Marissa Newspapers ever printed; and many other printed research items.

This is almost unbelievable: index of society members' surnames, index of books in members' private libraries, typewriter, local phone book and a copy machine. The Editor will like this: "We will soon receive a complete li-

brary of the OI, which we have been recommending as a research aid." What a great way to say "Welcome home" to transplanted Illinoisans, searching for their roots.

Pedigree Charts

Those of you who expressed an interest in pedigree charts with as many as nine generations should write for catalogs to the following: The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT 84312; Bookcraft Inc., Salt Lake City, UT; Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe, 9430 Vandergriff Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46239.

There is a new shop opening sometime after the first of July, Genealogy Unlimited, 789 Buffalo Rd., Buffalo Grove, IL 60090. The owner Carol Schiffman says she will mail 12-generation charts — 50c or 15-generation charts — 60c plus 75c for postage. She will mail a price list for S.A.S.E. You may also obtain them from this column: 705 Cathy Lane, Mt. Prospect 60056; or by ordering from O.I. at 320 South Main, Benton 62812.



THE MAILBOX

(Queries and answers on genealogy should be addressed to: Carol Sims Rademacher, 705 Cathy Lane, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056. Queries must contain 50 words or less; a name, date and locality; and an Illinois connection. Answers are forwarded, enclose S.A.S.E. please.)

Q 33-77 — A. Joyce Brown. Searching for the parentage, siblings, and children of three HENSLEY men who resided in Edgar Co, IL: Andrew (b KY 1804; in Edgar Co 1824-40; Fayette Co, IA in 1850) Christopher (b KY 1810; in Edgar Co 1835; Knox Co, MO in 1850) and James (b KY; in Edgar Co 1822).

Christopher HENSLEY 1/m Susan LEWIS, Edgar Co 1824. They reportedly had three children, perhaps three boys and a girl. Andrew 2/m Sarah LOVELL, Edgar Co 1838. Records have failed to provide proof of how the three men were related. Can anyone help?

Q 34-77 — Harriett Threlkeld. Seeking parentage of both Joshua CLAIBURN, 1790 Census, Robeson Co

NC and wife, Sarah. They are ancestors of William D. CLAYBORN, who was an early settler in northeast Jefferson Co IL. Will share CLAIBORNE, CLAYBORN, data.

Q 35-77 — Harriette Threlkeld. Seeking parentage of Christopher THRELKELD, immigrant to America ca 1695. Ancestor of William Julius and Sallie THRELKELD of Golconda, IL. Will share THRELKELD data.

Q 36-77 — Betty Ryan Toler. Searching for birth and death records; parents, siblings and wife of: Stephen TOLER, came to Union Co IL in 1830 from NC; Elizah or Elijah TOLER, 1815-1899 buried at Goddard Cemetery; Father and Grandparents of Larkin TOLER, 1846-1919, buried Goddard Cemetery; Father, mother and grandparents of Henry TOLER, 1851-1894, buried Goddard cemetery? Were any TOLERS in the Union or Johnson Co areas before 1830?

Q 37-77 — Lillie Coombs. ROGERS m Relief MCGREGOR, b 13 Sep 1825, Mt. Carmel or Carmi, IL. Daughter of Henry MCGREGOR, b Ireland and owned property in Palmyra, Edwards Co, 1815. Rogers was in the Civil War but need given name to get records. He and Relief had at least 4 children: Aaron, Susan, Asa Mark, and Belle.

A 37-77 —If you are sure your ROGERS ancestor enlisted in the C.W. service from the White or Wabash county area, and if he died before his wife there should be pension records in the Federal Archives. You shouldn't have too much trouble finding a Relief Rogers in the pension records. Be sure to request "all information attached to that veterans file."

A 18-77 — A. Joyce Brown. Re: William BROOKS. Found only one item. In the Walls Cemetery, Symmes (Sims, today) Township, Edgar Co were the following:

William BROOKS d Nov 4, 1870 aged 99 years. (Erected by E. B. — and —. BROOKS). Jasper N., son of W. and E. BROOKS d Apr. 20, 1860, 21 yrs 2 mo 6 da.

According to the 1883 *History of Crawford and Clark Counties, Illinois* Perrin, Baskin and Co, Pub Chicago, John W. Brooks (p 379, section 1) settled in Westfield Township, Clark Co. in 1832.

A 23-77 — Mrs. Ransom Doty. Re: Nathional (Nathaniel?) PEMBER-

OUTDOOR ILLINOIS

The Complete Listing of All Previous Issues of Outdoor Illinois

For the convenience of readers interested in ordering previous issues of *Outdoor Illinois Magazine*, the following listing identifies the issue and the feature articles in the issue. Those past issues which are no longer available have been marked "out of print." When ordering, check the box of each issue desired, and enclose \$1 for each issue ordered.

The Following Issues Are Available (although some are not available in quantity):

Volume I

- ☐ How the West Was Won, Movie, (March '62)
- ☐ Let's Take a Tour (April '62) Iron Kettles and Early Salt, Giant City State Park
- ☐ The Axe Was Tool of Pioneers (May '62), Fabulous Jackson Hollow, The Trigg Ozark Trail, Black Hawk State Park, Vanishing Species: Prairie Chicken
- ☐ Pilgrimage to Pleasant Ridge, Bogota (June '62), Scenic Southern Illinois Tour, Fern Clyffe State Park
- ☐ Lost Stream (July '62), Weekend Auto Tour, Quadroon's Hollyhocks, Old Cahokia
- ☐ DuQuoin State Fair (August '62) Ohio River Tour, New Salem State Park, Wildlife in Chicago, Lake Murphysboro, Niagara of the West: Starved Rock
- ☐ Sorghum Time (Sept. '62), Pounds Hollow, U.S. Grant State Memorial
- ☐ Cave in Rock Country (Oct. '62), Apple Butter: A Fall Tradition, On the Trail of the White-tail
- ☐ White-Tail Tips For Beginners (Nov. '62), Hungarian Partridge, The Natives Return: Indian Rendezvous, The Past on Wheels, Cairo, World's Goose Capital, Illinois Beach State Park

Volume II

- ☐ Grand Tower (March '63), Illinois Deer History, Illinois Boating Adventures, Clark's Trail Retraced
- ☐ Pierre Menard Home (April '63), Clark's Trail, Record Illinois Fish, Frogging, Mrs. Holman's First Recipes
- ☐ Tales from H. Allen Smith (May '63), Emerald Mound, Apple River Canyon State Park, Little Man of Ferne Clyffe
- ☐ Mid America Canoe Race (June '63), Weekend Tour, Siloam Springs State Park, River to River Road
- ☐ Millstone Knob (July '63), Kickapoo State Park, To the Bridge at Boscobel, Lincoln Log Cabin State Park
- ☐ Big Lakes on the Way (Aug. '63), Lincoln Heritage Trail, Limb-Grippers, Earthquake in Illinois
- ☐ Big Lakes on the Way (II) (Sept. '63), Western Trail Tour, New Salem, Cataclysms and Confusion (I), Skinning A Squirrel

Volume III

- ☐ Va Bache: Far Outpost (March '64) Some Early Spring Flowers, Southern Illinois Scenic Map, Weldon Springs State Park, Metamora Court House
- ☐ Wild Bill Hickok (April '64), More Early Spring Flowers, Illinois' Smallest Church, Vandalia Court House, Abraham Lincoln Home, Mt. Pulaski State Memorial, Rocky Branch Natural Area.
- ☐ (May '64) Out of Print
- ☐ Tontli: Iron Hand (June '64), The Morton Arboretum, June Wildflowers, Des Plaines Canoe Marathon
- ☐ Setting of the Red Sun (July '64), Illinois Prairie Part II, July Wildflowers, Canoeing the Sugar, The Flag House
- ☐ The Albion Chowder (August '64), Scenic Tour, Northwest, August Wildflowers, Fort Massac State Park
- ☐ An Illinois Central Prairie (Sept. '64), Scenic Tour, North Central, Cahokia Court House, The Crossroads Store: Macedonia, Civil War Revisited
- ☐ Illinois Covered Bridges (Oct. '64), Autumn Wildflowers, Old Rose Hotel, Cantigny
- ☐ Hotspots: Ringnecked Pheasant (Nov. '64), A Look at Evergreens, Pierre Menard Home, William Farley Portfolio, Sierrans Discover Southern Illinois, White-tail Primer
- ☐ The American Bottom (Dec. '64), Christmas Mistletoe and Ferns, Lewis and Clark State Memorial

Volume IV

- ☐ Partly Voyageur, Lake Michigan (March '65), Spring Time Flower Time, The Alton Story, Recreation Map of Southern Ill., The Art of Making Maple Syrup
- ☐ Illinois' Big Earthquake (April '65) The Albion Story (II), April's Woodland Flowers, Wonderlust Settled
- ☐ Cap Grant's Mule (May '65), Kishwaukee: Clear Waters, The Albion Store (III), A Few of May's Flowers
- ☐ Lincoln Heritage Canoe Trail (June '65), Charleston, Land of Lincoln, Hardin County Portfolio: Map, A Cactus of Illinois
- ☐ Bishop Hill Colony (July '65), July and Summer Flowers, Apple River Canyon State Park, Mississippi River Trail
- ☐ Nauvoo: Beautiful Place (August '65), The Cashew Family, Nature Conservancy, Ozark Tour

Volume V

- ☐ Outdoor Recreation in Illinois (March '66), Upper Canyon, Boulder, Rubber Bag Cookery, The M Canal
- ☐ Pike County Sketches (I) (April '66), Coonhound Water Race, Preserve the I & M, A Note from England
- ☐ Pike County Sketches (II) (May '66) A Day in Custer State Park, Johnson County Recreation Gaidemap, The Marvelous Morel
- ☐ A Visit to Lincolnland (June '66), But Who Speaks for the Spider, The Story of John Ing, Kick a Bucket!, Unusual Illinois Natural Areas, John Duff, Once a Hero Cantonment Wilkinsonville (July '66), Gourmet View of Northern Ill., A Memorial to James Hall, In Defense of Planning, Some Unusual Natural Areas
- ☐ 36th Annual Ozark Tour (Aug. '66), The Cobden Museum, Last Cruise on the Kaskaskia, Haytime Switchel, The Illinois Prairie Path
- ☐ The Kincaid Mounds (Sept. '66), Recreation Guidemap to White, Saline, Hamilton and Gallatin Counties, Kewanee, The Park City
- ☐ Bell Smith Springs (Oct. '66), A Memory of Excellence: Robert Ridgway, Tobacco in Illinois, White Pines State Park, Dr. Dickson's Mound
- ☐ Birds and Man (Nov. '66), Barrelmaker Turned Detective: Pinkerton, Underground Expedition: Monroe County Cave
- ☐ The Annual Butchering (Dec. '66) The Vanishing Natural Areas, Two Lives of Robert Stroud: Bird Man of Alcatraz, Hill Country in Winter

Volume VI

- ☐ Lusk Creek Canyon (March '67) Peoria: Land of Plenty, Dr. Anna and the Milkstick
- ☐ Peoria, Land of Plenty (II) (April '67), Galena, Guidemap to Jo Daviess County, Martha's Woods
- ☐ The Illinois Mussel (May '67) Hill Country Odyssey, Crab Orchard Lake, Historic Wheel Still Turns (Graue Mill)

- Plaza Country (June '67), Cedar Falls Natural Area, Wild Rivers for Illinois
- The Challenge of Rebellion (July '67), About Camping
- A Pioneer Looks Back (1874) (August '67), Rich's Cave, The Boyce Trail, Vandalla's Little Brick House, Tea in the Woods
- McLean County Sketches (Sept. '67), Canoeing Currents
- Remembrance of Sandburg (Oct. '67) Charleston's Tiger House, A Visit to Franklin County (Tourmap), Heigh-ho Hildebrand, An Unusual Garden (Rockome), The Amish Settlement
- The Big Wabash (Nov. '67), An Illinois Family (Cholser), At the Smithsonian, The Hunting Scene
- A Rare Christmas Doings (Dec. '67), Fishing All Seasons, Opinion: On Progress, Sesquicentennial Crafts, The Trouble at Brush Prairie School

Volume VII

- Quincy: City on the Bluffs (March '68), The Illinois Scene: Fishing Crapple, House by the Side of the Road (Green House)
- Allerton Park (April '68), A Visit to Piney Creek, Mores and Dutch Elm, Illinois in 1818: A Portfolio, Little Known Stories: Bob Ingersoll, Miller Creek, Lost Schoolroom
- Cherokee Trail of Tears (May '68) A Walk in Giant City, How to Hunt Bass, The Panther Scare, Little Known Stories: Lazarus Webb
- When Aunt Polly Fed the Governor (June '68), Blackhawk's River, Some Early Trails of Illinois: Portfolio, Cruising the Little Wabash, Plant Prospecting in Illinois, Little Known Stories: Patriotic Pig
- Where the West Was Won: George Rogers Clark (July '68), Let's Go to Perry County, Little Grassy Lake, Hunting Wild Orchids
- Aunt Kate's Strange Birds (August '68), On a Mississippi Island, Where the West Was Won (II), National Gem and Mineral Show, Williamson County Fair
- Challenging Da-Wa-Shek (Lake Michigan) (Sept. '68), Creating a Fernery, Montellus Manor, Apple Time '68, A Clark Historian: Byron Lewis, Land Use: A Need for Change, A Hunter Looks at the Dove, The Riverboat Town, Little Known Stories: Newton, Jasper County
- Galesburg, Prairie Colony (Oct. '68), Welcome to the Hill Country, The Milkweed, Depleted Duck Numbers, An Advertising Farm
- Grosse Point Lighthouse (Nov. '68), When Books Took Up, The Marches of George Rogers Clark: Portfolio (Excellent mapping of the trail), Rabbit Hunting Has It All, The Wildflower Garden: Bittersweet
- Le Grand Detour (Dec. '68), Sketches from Carlyle, Hill Country Portfolio, Following The Black and Tans, Mistletoe Legends and Lore

Volume VIII

- How to Create a Native Garden (March '69), Illinois Largest: Lake Carlyle, Preserve the Mores, Try Illinois, The Oakley Story
- A Stout Hand for Matrimony (April '69), Two Spring-flowering Shrubs, Charleston Sketches (I), Coleta Trout Ponds, Forest Glen Preserve
- Charleston Sketches (II) (May '69), The Green Dragon, The Wild Violets of Illinois, Country Cataloging, A Flower Legend
- Let's Visit Calhoun County, (June '69), The Rose, Spiderwort, Gypsy Boneyard, The Big Trees of Illinois, In Defense of Guns
- Trader Hubbard (I) (July '69), Instant Conservation, Let's Visit Calhoun County (II), Great Guns!, Black-eyed Susan, Kickapoo State Park
- Spoon River and Edgar Lee Masters (August '69), Lake Le-Aqua-Na State Park, Bow Hunting Carp, Aquatic Plants, Trader Hubbard (II), Arrowhead: Showy Marsh Plant
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TON, his father was William. He died ca the year 1850. Mother's name was Phoebe _____, b 1815 in TN and d after 1870.

After Wm d she 2/m Henry HALL and had three children, Hannah, George and James. By Wm she had Nathional, _____, Mary Angeline, Elizabeth and Lycurgus (my grandfather). There may have been a son, Matthew.

Uncle Nathional is buried in Old Equality, IL Cemetery. Aunt Angeline is buried at Logan, IL. Aunt Hannah, near Logan, IL. The others I don't know.

Phoebe left a widow again 3/m a DOWNS then 4/m a RICE and in 1870 had been 5/m to a THREEWITT and widowed again. This information I learned recently. She was living in Franklin Co at that time.

A 42-76 — A Joyce Brown. My great grandmother Sarah White (DARNALL) 1/m Alexander MARTIN in Edgar Co, 8 Oct 1840. They had two sons, John James and Moses W. MARTIN. Alexander d 5 Aug 1844 leaving Sarah a widow before she was 21 years old.

Sarah's parents were Thomas McDonald and Rachel (DAUGHERTY/DAUGHETEE) DARNALL, who came from KY and settled in today's Sims Twp, Edgar Co in 1822, a year before the co was organized. Of her fifteen brothers and sisters, she was the only girl b in IL. One brother, b 1824, did not survive. The others were b throughout KY.

A genealogy entitled *The Descendants of Sarah White Darnall* was printed for family members in 1950 by a cousin, E. Stanley MARTIN of Santa Rosa, CA. (now deceased.) From his research it's believed that Alexander was the third of four children b to (Samuel?) and Sarah (?) MARTIN, b 12 Jun 1815. His widowed mother, Sarah MARTIN 2/m Moses WILLIAMS in Clark Co on 8 Jul 1819. They are listed as living in Coles Co in the 1850 Census: Charleston Precinct, No. 77/78

Moses WILLIAMS, 67 yrs, farmer, b VA
Sarah 62 b NC
Nancy DARNELL 8 b IL
also living in the house.

Moses seems to have raised the MARTIN children as his own.

Alexander and Sarah (DARNALL) MARTIN lived in Embarrass Twp, Edgar Co during their brief marriage. He was buried in the Catfish Point Cemetery near Redmon.

Sarah 2/m, my great grandfather, a widower, David SMITH.

Book Reviews

How to Research a Family with Illinois Roots, by Lowell M. Volkel and Margorie Smith. Published by Heritage House, Rt. 1 Box 211, Thomson, IL 61285. Soft cover, 44 pages, maps, photocopies of certificates and records, appendix covering county courthouse addresses as well as historical societies and genealogical societies in IL. Price \$3.95 plus 5% Illinois state tax.

This is a well written, concise guide for beginner and pro on the availability of Illinois records and how to gather

desired information. Mr. Volkel and Miss Smith have put this book together extremely well and in a manner easily understood.

Mr. Volkel is senior archivist at the Illinois State Archives. Miss Smith is past president and editor of the Chicago Genealogical Society, and owner of Heritage House. Both of the authors are experienced genealogists as well as popular lecturers on genealogy.

"Roots" is certainly recommended, without hesitation, for your personal library.



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Three Rivers Is A Craft

By Mark D. Samuels

BARB JOINER was a drop-out. In her late twenties — women never tell their age — Barb used to be a special education teacher in an Illinois school system . . . but no longer.

Bob Hunter was a drop-out. Pushing fifty yet looking at least ten years younger, Bob was once art director on a federally-funded research project in mathematics. That was two years ago.

Lorenzo Cristaudo was a drop-out. He once occupied an office in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

Now, lest our readers think all of these individuals are unemployed vagrants, we should explain further. All are artists. Barb makes pottery, Bob is a woodcarver, Lorenzo is a glassblower. They have one thing in common: they all believe their products are good enough to sell, that the demand for handcrafted items is sufficient to keep them working full time.

Bonnie Krause thought so, too.

So, she did something about it. Using her experience with SIU in the community and area development services and drawing on her six-months study under the director of the Southern Highlands Craft Guild in Asheville, NC, one of the nation's oldest, largest and most successful craft organizations, Bonnie put together a grant proposal.

She reasoned there were many southern Illinois artisans who needed a chance to market their crafts. Some were educated and in the income range generally considered to be middle class, while others had little education and fewer resources. They made everything from cornshuck wreaths to hand-turned, cane-backed rockers.

Bonnie also felt in this day of increasing consciousness toward the needs of older Americans that a craft training program could provide a meaningful contribution toward what are often low, fixed incomes unable to take the buffeting of today's inflation.

It takes more than plans, though, to pry money loose from an already-overburdened state budget. Months of talks followed with various state agencies before, finally, Southern Illinois Training in Crafts (SITIC) was set up.

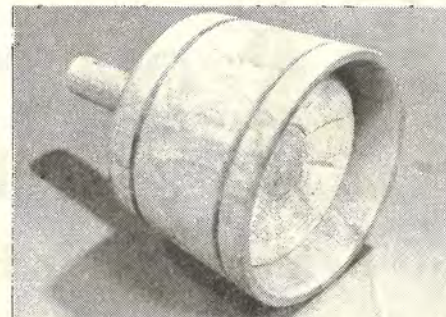
The Illinois Ozarks Craft program followed one year later, designed to re-



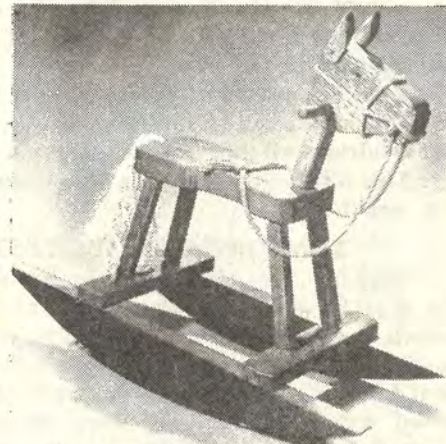
BARB JOINER at the wheel.



LORENZO CRISTAUDO, glassblower.



WOODEN BUTTER MOLD by Dorris Lingle.



HOLGER PEDERSON'S hobby horse.



BOB HUNTER'S hands at work.

search and develop a market for the crafts and operating under the trade name, "Three Rivers Crafts" (Three Rivers referring to the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash).

Three Rivers, by the way, is the only marketing project of its kind in the state — a unique, pilot effort.

Since the beginning of Three Rivers last fall, over 200 artisans have been brought into the marketing effort with a comprehensive catalog just off the press, and nearly 70 unemployed persons, age 50 or over, are halfway through their training as craftspeople in various specialties as the SITIC program continues.

Why this article, then? Because this author feels many of the crafts are a fast-disappearing part of our heritage and many of the products are excellent, and it's saddening to visit state parks or the state capital and buy Illinois souvenirs with the usual "Made in Japan" or "Made in Mexico" stamp or tag.

Knowing of *Outdoor Illinois* magazine's strong convictions on the preservation of our culture here in Illinois and belief in the beauty of our lakes and forests to draw visitors, we chose *Outdoor Illinois* as the vehicle to bring these self-help programs, assisted by your tax dollars, to your attention.

The Three Rivers Craft Catalog can be ordered by writing to 122 South Division Street, Carterville, IL 62939.

Letters . . .

Dear Dan,

Your What and Where picture this month has all the earmarks of the Jarrot House at Cahokia. It was started about 1799.

We just returned from Easter vacation, so today was the first chance to see this month's edition of Illinois' finest magazine, O.I. You may already have hundreds of correct identifications.

Keep up the good work and don't worry about an occasional miscabubu-

lation. They merely serve to give a little more flavor and color to the publication anyway.

By the way, this typewriter I am using was obtained second handed in 1940. Could you use it the next time you modernize at the Old Depot? I haven't been in for a couple of years and don't know how well you have the place spruced up now.

Warmest regards,
Lewis Dobbs
Centralia, IL

Dear Sir:

Best wishes for continued success with the wonderful publication. People everywhere are most generous with their praise of you. Please take time to visit our museum, located on "Old Heights Hill" where exciting things are always happening.

Most sincerely,
Mavis L. Wright
President and Curator,
Frankfort Area Historical
Museum
West Frankfort, Illinois

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for the loan of the book *Chicago's Highways Old and New*, which is being returned under separate cover.

It was much enjoyed as I was raised in Maywood and owned my first canoe and floated the Desplaines River at that point.

Sincerely,
Howard S. Hendricks
Normal, IL

ton Public Schools for seventeen years. I have spent many, many hours driving on country roads in that beautiful farm country and have accumulated quite a few early books on the history and of the city of Bloomington. I can't wait to see what you have said about those energetic early Germans — many of them Mennonites — great farming people!

Sincerely,
Lorena Hubbell
Elmwood, IL

would like to borrow a copy for long enough to read it through and copy the more interesting parts I missed before when I was there. Have been unable to determine the birthplace of my grandfather, William Robert Jones, so far, but still have feelers out, and when I find what county he was born in, should be off and running.

Need to continue with *Outdoor Illinois* as it provides me with additional information as to books published which might give me a clue.

Sincerely,
Morrell Jones
Aston, PA

Dear Editor:

Please send me your edition of *Outdoor Illinois* Magazine containing the history, description, maps, etc. of the County of McLean, IL (from your series on counties.)

I hope I'm not too late — as McLean County is very dear to me. I graduated from I.S.N.U. in 1948 and following that, I was a teacher in the Bloomington

Dear Dan,

The last time I stopped by your depot, you said there were more O.I. issues being bound. I left my name and address there to be notified when these were available but haven't heard from you. Let me know.

Also you were going to try to locate a copy of *The Individualist* by J. Logan Jones. Did you ever run across it? I

Dear Sir,

Just picked up my first copy of O.I. today. Gee, was I surprised when I saw the picture of loading apples at Kamps-ville. I was born around five miles from there. I believe somewhere we had an



Old Time Recipes

By Mrs. Laura H. Holman

O.I. LEMON SYRUP

Take the juice of twelve lemons, grate the rinds of six in it, let it stand overnight. Then take six pounds of white sugar, and make a thick syrup. When it is quite cool, strain the juice into it and squeeze as much oil from the grated rind as will suit the taste.

A tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a hot Illinois summer day, far superior to that artificial stuff they palm off as lemon drink.

This stuff will put hair on your chest. Try it on your dog, you'll see.

BENTON BLACKBERRY SYRUP

Take fine, ripe blackberries (or loganberries, dewberries, et al) from some neighbor's fruit ranch, crush them in a cloth, and press the juice from them. To each pint of it put a pint of simple syrup, boil gently for one hour, then let it become cold and bottle it. Cork and seal it. When served, reduce it to taste with water, set it on ice and serve in small tumblers half filled.

Simple syrup: ½ pound of sugar, with water to make a pint.

ELSAH ELDERBERRY SYRUP

Take elderberries perfectly ripe, wash and strain them, put a pint of molasses to a pint of the juice, boil it twenty minutes, stirring constantly; when cold add to each quart a pint of French brandy; bottle and cork it tight. It is an excellent remedy for a cough and will cure the snake-bites of all non-poisonous snakes.

LEMONADE

Take a half-pound of loaf sugar and reduce it to a syrup with one pint of water. Add the rind of five lemons and let stand an hour. Remove the rinds and add the strained juice of the lemons. Add one bottle of "Apolinaris" water, and a block of ice in centre of bowl.

Peel one lemon and cut it up into thin slices, divide each slice in two, and put in lemonade. Claret or fine cordials may be added if desired. Serve with a piece of lemon in each glass.

So long, dry spell.

TO BOTTLE FRESH FRUIT

(Very useful for high-inflation winters!)

Fresh fruits, such as currants, raspberries, cherries, gooseberries, plums of all kinds, damsons, etc.: Use wide-mouthed glass bottles with new corks to fit them tightly. Let the fruit be full grown, but not too ripe, and gathered in dry weather. Pick it off the stalks without bruising or breaking the skin, and reject any that is at all blemished. If gathered in the damp, or if the skins are cut at all, the fruit will mold. Have ready some perfectly dry glass bottles, and some nice new soft corks or bungs. Burn a match in each bottle to exhaust the air, and quickly place the fruit in to be preserved. Gently cork the bottle, and put them into a very cool oven, where let them remain until the fruit has shrunk away a fourth part. Then take the bottles out, do not open them, but immediately beat the corks in tight, cut off the tops, and cover them with melted rosin. If kept in a dry place, the fruit will remain good for months, and on this principally depends the success of the preparation, for if stored away in a place that is the least damp, the fruit will soon spoil.

FINE MILK PUNCH

Pare off the yellow rind of four large lemons and steep it for twenty-four hours in a quart of brandy or rum. Then mix with it the juice of the lemons, a pound and a half of loaf sugar, two grated nutmegs and a quart of water. Add a quart of rich, unskimmed milk made boiling hot, and strain the whole through a jelly-bag.

You may either use it as soon as it is cold, or make a larger quantity (in the above proportion) and bottle it. It will keep several months if you can keep the field hands out of it.

LAURA'S STEPPENWOLF SARDINES

Hie yourself to a grocer's when money is running short. Buy several cans of small sardines, along with some delicious dry saltine crackers (guard carefully against having muggy ones palmed off on you). Secure a sardine to each double-cracker using gravity sauce and hand one to each member of the company, or to as many as your cans will allow you to purvey, always being careful to hold one back for yourself, of course, since in some theatre companies there are those who would wolf down their portion and race around to the end of the line.

You may add to the delicacy of the flavor with a dash of horseradish. With careful husbandry of your available funds in this manner, one can well see thirty dollars (\$30) carry you safely through the month and soon you will see your guests become downright wolfish over your special recipes.

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FORT CHARTRES

Fort Chartres, France's most expensive fortress in the new world was built originally in 1720 along the rapidly encroaching Mississippi River. It was twice destroyed by floodwaters and in 1753 the present huge stone fort was constructed a half mile from the river. This reconstructed barracks now serves as a museum. This state park includes picnic grounds and a play yard near the huge gate tower. On Route No. 155 near Prairie Du Rocher.

PIERRE MENARD HOME

The early French architecture of this stately old mansion built in 1802 by slave labor was the home of the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois. It is now maintained by the State of Illinois, and is located just below Ft. Kaskaskia State Park.

KASKASKIA PARK

This beautiful park overlooks the confluence of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. Here one of Gen. George Rogers Clark's famous expeditions known as the Shawneetown trail ended, and the trail to Vincennes, Indiana began, in the year 1778. Camping sites are available here.

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old picture of the Howland, loading apples also around 1900 at Kampsville. Hope to see more pictures of old places again real soon. I also know Mr. and Mrs. John and Mary Koster which have a Koster dig. I believe it is connected with the Calhoun dig. I didn't want to ruin my mag front, so I am ordering 3 pictures of loading apples, 1 of Calhoun County dig. Were these pictures made from an old snapshot? Like the book very much, keep it coming.

Mrs. Russell H. Belden
Hartford, IL

P.S. The Koster dig would make a very pretty picture. There's an old rock house by its site.

Outdoor Illinois:

Memo to Editor — maybe to S.I.C.A.M. Why didn't I receive my

Jan. *Outdoor Illinois* 1977? Oh, I know for sure you got the subscription as I rec'd the card saying so. That has been a gift since 1962 or 1963 to me. How's that for 15 years? Not bad. I know mail is awful. Wonder one receives any. But I don't want to lose one copy. Hope you'll be seeing about this.

Best wishes,
Lula B. Churchill
Perks, IL

Dear Sir,

Could you send me two copies of the January 1977 issue of *Outdoor Illinois*. There is an article on Mr. Crenshaw and it happens to be Mr. Alrane's great-great-grandfather.

Ms. Ed Alrane
Springfield, IL

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a check for a back issue of O.I. for March 1977.

Also for a 1 year subscription for one of my granddaughters. She spent the first few years of her life in Anna.

I enjoy the O.I. The Anna Library article and pictures are wonderful. I have spent most of my life (82 years) in Jefferson County west of Woodlawn beside the L & N railroad. Thanks and good wishes for everything, especially good health.

Mrs. Myrtle Ferguson
Mt. Vernon, IL

Dear Sirs,

Just this morning received the April issue of *Outdoor Illinois*. In checking the "What and Where," I would say the picture is the Jarrot Mansion located in

Cahokia, Illinois built by Nicolas Jarrot, begun in 1799, completed in 1806.

Sincerely,
Anna Eugenia
Belleville, IL

Editor:

Decided I might as well try my luck and the postal service again. The What and Where is Crunelle's statue of Lincoln. It was erected in 1930 on the

approximate site of Fort Dixon (1830), near where Lincoln served a couple of years later during the Blackhawk War.

The location, on the bank of the Rock River in Dixon, is now called Lincoln Statue Drive.

Unfortunately, no luck yet on offers of the postcards I'm seeking.

Robert Thomas
Dixon, IL

You shared the winning time and your subscription has been extended to March, 1979.

Dear Editor:

While in Springfield yesterday I purchased, and today read through, the May issue of *Outdoor Illinois*, a magazine I've read before. Being a Frank Lloyd Wright fan I especially enjoyed the story by Nancy Davis on Mr. Wright's "Yesteryear," the Kankakee house.

Is there any way I can determine if your magazine has published other stories on F. L. Wright buildings—I am in the process of "putting together" a

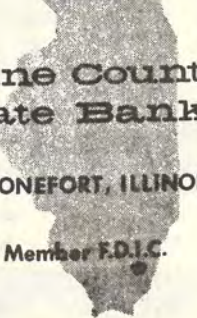


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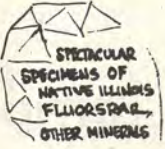

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major Frank Lloyd Wright book, have been researching for 3½ years, and keep looking, looking, looking.

I am in possession of, I suppose, millions of words on the subject but can always use more.

I remain, sincerely,
Leonard R. Wisniewski, Architect
Martinton, IL

We can recall a number of them, including Wright's Dana House (Oct. '73), the trio of houses in Decatur (Nov. '75, Dec. '75 and April '76) to mention some offhand.

Outdoor Illinois:

Mackinaw will be celebrating its sesquicentennial this year, June 17-26. Anything that could be printed in your magazine that would be of interest to your subscribers would be appreciated.

Some of the most interesting historical events in the early history of Tazewell County are connected with Macki-

naw. On March 2, 1827 the county seat was located in Mackinaw. On May 20, 1827, County Surveyor William H. Hodge completed the survey of the town.

The clerk of the board of county commissioners, Mordecai Mobley, was ordered to have printed in the *Sangamon Spectator* that a sale of lots in Mackinaw would be held on the second Monday in June, 1827. He was ordered to have 100 hand bills printed for circulation. On June 11, 1827 the sale began. The lots were sold on credit of four, six and eight months. Mathew Robb "cried the sale." The first lot sold, located in block one, went for \$51 to Abraham Funk. On the first day there were 25 lots sold. The lowest price for a lot was \$9.

The cost of printing a sale bill in the *Sangamon Spectator* was \$16.62½. The bill included six notices in the paper, 100 handbills, 100 blank notes and 100 blank bonds.

Mackinaw was named for an Indian chief, Machina, chief of the Indian village which stood on the site and the river was also named the same, meaning turtle.

The first Tazewell County court house was constructed here in 1827. It was built by Amasa Stout for \$125. It was 18 feet wide and 24 feet long, one and a half stories high, with 9 feet to the story. The body of the court house was of hewn logs, chinked and daubed, and protruding ends of logs sawed off. The logs were one foot square. The lower windows were protected with wooden shutters. It was about the first building in the county to have glass windows. It had a joint shingles roof, black walnut batten doors, two 8x10 inch 12-light windows in the lower story and one four light window in the front end of the half story. It stood on blocks about two feet high. The lower floor was made of puncheons, hewn and jointed, and the upper floor, which also

became the ceiling, was of sawed plank. Mackinaw remained the county seat until 1831 when it was moved to Pekin.

In May, 1828, the contract for building a jail was awarded to Robert McClue and Mathew Robb for a price of \$325.77. The first prisoner was charged with stealing a horse. He had been in custody for ten weeks while the jail was being built. On the first night in jail he escaped and was never found.

It is recorded that one of the commissioners presented a bill for \$1.50 for laying out the town of Mackinaw and \$1.25 for drinks during the trial.

Lavina Giles, Village Clerk
Village of Mackinaw, IL

Sorry we don't have room for the schedule of events you sent along. We hope others who have special events, sesquicentennials, celebrations and parades will begin to advertise them on these pages. There are a considerable number of Illinoisans now who read OI regularly—we estimate our total readership at this writing will have passed the 65,000 mark.

A postal card query will bring you a rate card—basically \$10 per column inch, and our ad folks can help with layouts and artwork.

Dear Editor,

What is my computer identification number?

Albert Ritchie
Wilmette, IL

We've got you down as a zero, Al.

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By Sherry Wempen

A Letter from the Prairie

JUNE

At the zenith of time,
At the top of the prime,
At the tip of the peak,
It's of June that we speak....
It's the best of it all
Between winter and fall!

GOOD FRIEND said last year that the deep gold glorioso daisies I was so fond of might move. "If they don't like it where they are, they'll

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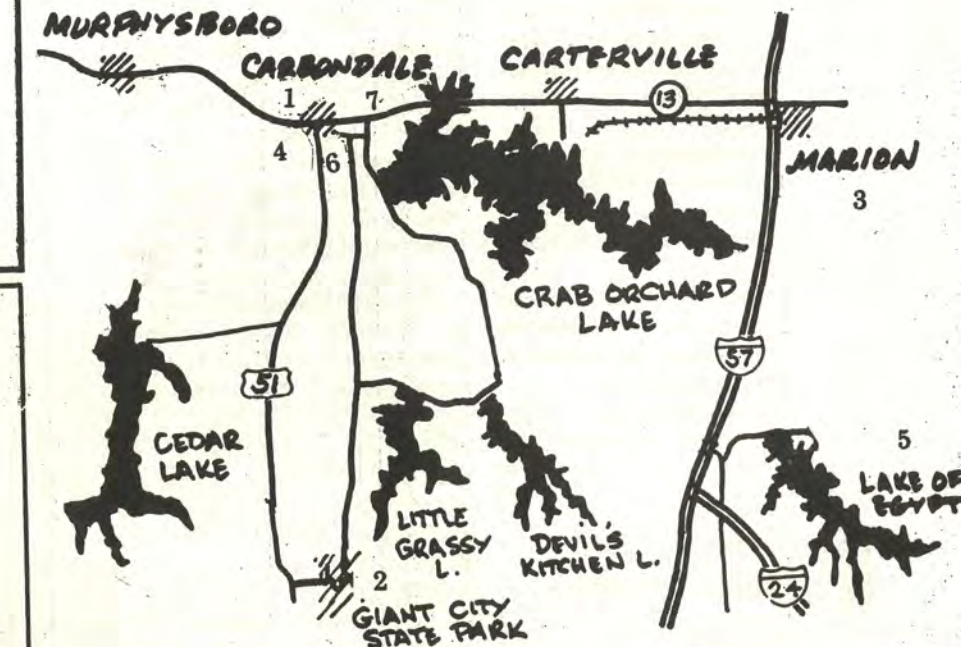
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move!" I laughed then, but this year they've gone and in their place came white Shasta daisies. "They also move," I was told. I wonder where my gold wanderers went and whose white one stopped over?

I actually saw the proverbial green-ness in the sky before a hail storm. Interposed on black clouds in the north were patches of aquamarine and pale jade. The hailstones which later pelted us were patterned like glass marbles. Hail damage to crops is greatly feared, so most farmers insure.

Strawberries are now daily fare. In bowls with sugar and cream or made into biscuit dough shortcake, their juicy luscious flavor is one we never tire of.

The lawn's green grass grows and grows and grows; and I cut it and cut it and cut it. Each week I find different blooms in the yard. Now is the time for white clover and pansies. Purple velvet clematis stars climb the trellis on the back porch. Zinnias are about ready for thinning and transplanting. A little toad lives in this flower bed. I see him once or twice a year. One strange flower I've been watching unfold - about a foot tall now, turns out to be a ragweed! Raspberries are growing larger on their longstemmed runners and since the mulberry tree has been removed, grapevines that once climbed it are shooting out in all directions.

Neighborhood cats stroll across the back yard, pause, switch their tails and drive the birds wild.

We are shown by our nature-minded friends, the Wests, another beauty spot practically in our back yard, of which we were unaware. It is called "Hidden Springs State Park". It has picturesque trails through a virgin woods, left as Nature made it. Creek crossing is via a strong steel beam with hand-rail. Ann showed us where she found an Indian arrowhead the week before. In the area is Thompson Mill Covered Bridge spanning the Kaskaskia River. The sand bars and giant sycamore trees along its route are a joy to see. The river itself, dark and mysterious, flows along its chosen way....

Sugar pear prospects are looking good. They do make the best preserves when cooked with sugar, thin slices of lemon and crushed pineapple.

A land turtle we found on a busy highway near St. Louis about five or six

years ago, showed up under the pink rambling rose bush near the corner of the house. Faithé put out a shallow pan of water for him and when we looked again he had crawled right in!

Even June nights are filled with music. Virginia says their mockingbird begins at 3:30 a.m.! Wrens here start about 4:30 a.m. Virginia also said they saw two baby doves walking in their

orchard.

How good a glass of lemon tea tastes as I cool off from my mowing, sit on the front steps and contemplate June. Pokey, the dachshund, comes around to join me and I offer her a piece of ice. I hear the pleasant sound of a cricket hiding in the petunias. What a beautiful world of sight and sound. Thank you, dear God, for June.

JULY

July's flamboyant, rowdy, dizzy,
Like as not, it's hot and frizzy,
Corn's in tassel; fields of beans
Live away beyond their means...
Dry or wet, they bloom and grow,
While larks sing up and down
each row . . .

Some small salesmen pulling a green coaster wagon were here with a load of pepper and cucumbers. "5c each". They were so excited making a sale and a little surprised I didn't choose their largest cucumber.

I saw the first Monarch butterfly of the season! It was if he lightly touched the porch screen door where I sat peeling apples, just to announce his presence. Surely wild things do feel it when we welcome them.

So many varieties of song birds visit our old sandpile for grit. I recognize sparrows, cardinals, robins, brown thrashers and bluejays. Bob-whites were calling all over town this morning.

Lorene brought a treat by today - pumpkin blossoms! They are a lovely orange-gold color, about as large as the palm of my hand, 5 petals; and the stamen looks like a small sponge mushroom. On the back of the bellflower there are 5 bright green horn-like spears sprouting from a cap where it was picked. For a gourmet dish, wash and dry. Then dip each blossom in a batter of egg with milk, then in fine cracker crumbs and fry. This would probably be classed as an ethnic food for prairie farmers.

The local firemen sponsor the 4th of July fireworks display at the football field. People come with lawn chairs and quilts and get comfortable before dark. Americans for 200 years have enjoyed celebrating Independence Day with patriotic exuberance, but our local effort is special. The rockets burst into bloom like giant flowers in the sky. Resounding boom of a huge firecracker reverberates off the clouds a dozen times. Pinwheels, Niagara Falls and the American Flag displays, bright and

glowing, never fail to draw appreciative applause. When everyone joins to sing "God Bless America", you can feel it's from the heart.

The first zizzowits (locusts) begin to serenade on a hot July afternoon. Vegetable gardens produce such bounty, every canning jar is full. Fresh sweet corn, garden-ripened tomatoes and home grown cauliflower enliven everyday menus. Beardstown cantaloupes are now appearing at the grocery stores - the epitome of melon perfection.

It is a time of fulfillment - ice cream socials, baseball games, swimming, vacations. July is a month when everything is moving, joyful and full of life.

A country auction is interesting. When a household must be liquidated for some reason, neighbors, relatives, friends and strangers gather to bid on the items of furniture, tools, dishes, bedding, antiques and farm equipment. Small items are displayed on large rack-wagons. Nonchalance seems to be the experienced bidder's calculated image - especially if he is interested in owning a certain item. After it is over, we wonder why we bought that wicker flower basket or hall tree after all, and let the handmade quilts and stone butter churn go for a song. Next time, we'll be more prudent.

Queen Anne's lace, red clover and foxtail grass decorate the country roadsides. The green leaves of corn in July are sleek and shiny, reflecting back the sunlight. "The prairies stand so thick with corn that they laugh and sing", said a Pawnee once. Surely we do live in a favored spot, we Illinoisans.



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